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ABSTRACT

As the first attempt to provide a comprehensive list covering the multidisciplinary fields of mass communication in Asia, this bibliography was assembled over a two-year period by compilers in ten Asian countries and represents all of the academic areas relevant to communication. Accompanied by short descriptive annotations (except where the titles are descriptive of their content), the 281 entries are arranged according to the following subject areas: bibliography and reference material; communication (general); media development and characteristics; newspapers; print media; broadcast media; film; news agencies; law of mass communication; communication in development; communication teaching and training; mass media in formal education; advertising, marketing, public relations, and management; government communication; international and intercultural communications; social contexts of the media; communication technology; and mass communication periodicals. An author index is included. (MAI)

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ED165174

Asian Mass Communication Bibliographies Series 10

MASS COMMUNICATION IN

INDONESIA

an annotated bibliography

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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PREFACE

One of the difficulties in compiling this bibliography has been the problem of selecting data to include in the listings. Only one librarian and two library students were able to help the compiler in the collection of materials. They obtained from the following libraries located in Jakarta:

The Central Museum Library — Jl. Merdeka Barat 12

The Library of the Dept. of Information — Jl. Merdeka Barat 12

The Library of the Indonesian National Scientific Documentation Centre — Jl. Gatot Subroto

The Library of the Indonesian Press Institute — Jl. Pegangsaan Timur

The Yayasan Idayu Library — Jl. Abdulrachma Saleh 26.

On account of shortage of manpower, materials available at documentation centres outside Jakarta could not be obtained. This is the first bibliography on mass communication in Indonesia ever to be published, thanks to the idea and sponsorship of AMIC which enabled the publication. In this bibliography, publications which have been banned because of political reasons are also listed. The titles are marked with an asterisk.

I wish to acknowledge the generous assistance of Miss Nirma Subroto, a library student, who helped in the survey of most of the materials, and Mr. Hernandono, who took time off from his busy schedule to search the materials on communication. Thanks are also due to Miss Karmila Pangestu for her assistance.

I also gratefully acknowledge the assistance rendered by the Amic staff specially Ms. Cristina Y. Espejo for putting the compilation in its final shape.

I will be most grateful to receive comments from readers on further improving this bibliography.

Mastini Hardjo Prakoso

October 1978

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography series is unique in that it was compiled as a cooperative project involving partners from different countries in Asia. The countries are: Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Taiwan with Amic undertaking the compilation for Singapore. The project now covers Thailand as well.

This is perhaps the first time that a comprehensive bibliography of this kind has been attempted to cover the multi-disciplinary fields of mass communication in so vast a region as Asia. While Amic is aware that there are many very strong collections of Asian materials in the West, it is convinced that a work of this kind derives added strength because it is compiled in the country of origin and by persons familiar with the work done by their colleagues.

Purpose

This series was initiated and funded by Amic to meet the need expressed at many seminars that there is little or no information about materials on mass communication in Asia. It is hoped that this series will help to map out the existing literature so that future research can be programmed to areas of greatest need. When completed, this series should reinforce the documentation work of Amic as well as provide the jumping board from which trend studies can be made.

Development of project

This project started in January 1973 when cooperating partners, both subject specialists and experienced librarians were contacted to undertake the compilation of materials from their respective countries. Individual agreements were reached with cooperating partners in their individual capacities or through their institutions. A detailed draft outline of the project was circulated for comment.

A small group of nine met in Bangkok on March 31, 1973, to discuss the draft outline. Suggestions, amendments, refinements were made which were incorporated into the revised outline. This not only described the project but also provided adequate details to serve as a kind of compiler's manual so that a certain degree of uniformity could be maintained.

In November 1973, a two-day workshop was called, to which those whose projects had already started, were invited. Progress reports, problems encountered and further clarifications were brought up at the workshop. The meeting also gave coordinators the opportunity to work through the collection at Amic to supplement their own materials. Crucial and important suggestions were made which the Secretariat was happy to incorporate into the revised outline.

In a bibliography of this nature, which is the work of many hands and minds distributed over a large region, it soon became evident to Amic that while uniformity of standard was important, flexibility was equally necessary. Because of the need to meet the special requirements of individual bibliographies, it was decided that the bibliography should be issued in separate country compilations. This therefore gave compilers the flexibility of varying the scope and coverage, style of spelling, transliteration, etc. For instance, Malaysia and Sri Lanka, where mass communication materials are relatively few, decided to include periodical materials and Philippines and Taiwan preferred American spelling forms.

Scope and coverage

This series attempts to be comprehensive in covering the multi-disciplinary field of mass communication. Areas such as agriculture, anthropology, community development, economics, education, law, political science, population, public administration, sociology, social psychology, and urban studies were searched for materials on relevant aspects of communication.

All print material whether issued as books, parts of books, pamphlets, conference reports, seminar papers, M.A. and Ph.D. theses, research studies, surveys, government annual reports, commission reports, etc. are included. Published and unpublished materials, included, covered the periods: 1945-1973 and 1960-1973 respectively. Materials in all languages are included. Audio-visual materials, newspaper articles and materials written by Asians about mass communication in Western countries are excluded. Periodical materials are included in some compilations.

Method of compilation

Individual bibliographies were compiled by "coordinators" in each country with Amic coordinating the entire project. Compilations were based on the

collections found at key institutions in the metropolitan centres and supplemented by mailed requests or individual visits to selected institutions in other cities. The first drafts of all bibliographies were mailed to Amic for editorial and bibliographic control. Final printing and proof reading were also undertaken at Amic.

Arrangements

A simple subject arrangement with an author index is adopted. A short descriptive annotation accompanies most titles, except those whose titles are adequately descriptive of their content.

Updating

Depending on the quality of and response to this first exercise, it is hoped that this series can be updated periodically. If resources and time permit, this may be undertaken by Amic, or perhaps by the present cooperating partners themselves.

Acknowledgement

Amic wishes to place on record the fine cooperation which the ten partners in this project so unstintingly gave. Often this took the form of releasing manpower, or of extending the use of institutional facilities, and in a few cases, of shouldering part of the financial expenses of the project. Special thanks too are due to the coordinators who often had to work on their own time and under difficult conditions and to the many institutions and individuals who assisted the coordinators in bibliographic or secretarial work. Special thanks are also due to Prof. George G. Thomson, former Amic Secretary-General and Mr. Tan Tiong Liat, former Amic Deputy Secretary-General for their assistance in putting the scripts in order.

Singapore 1978

P.R.R. Sinha
Director

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I. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE MATERIAL

1. **ALMANAK pers Indonesia, 1954-1955. (Indonesian press almanac, 1954-1955). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan R.I., 1955. 176p. illus. Indonesian.**

   This is the first statistical work of the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation, published under the auspices of the Ministry of Information Republic of Indonesia. Only statistical material on newspapers are provided.

2. **ANDERSON, Benedict R**
   A bibliography of Indonesian publications, newspapers, non-government periodicals and bulletins, 1945-1959 at Cornell University. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University, 1959. 75p. (Cornell University Southeast Asia program data paper no. 33).

   The bibliography is organised under four major categories: 1) daily newspapers from all over the archipelago, 2) periodicals, 3) news bulletins, radio broadcast transcripts, anti-illiteracy pamphlets, and 4) miscellaneous.

3. **BIOGRAFI wartawan, 1961. (Who's who in journalism, 1961) Jakarta, Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1962. iv. (unpaged) mimeo. Indonesian.**

   Gives the biography of about 200 Indonesian journalists. This publication is based on information received in response to mailed questionnaires. The completeness of this biography depends on those questionnaires. Some entries provide much biographical detail but others list only names and addresses.

4. **BUKU kenang-kenangan dua tahun usia reporters club Jakarta. (Memoirs of the second year anniversary of the Jakarta Reporters' Club). Jakarta, Azet, 1953. 54p. illus. Indonesian.**

   A yearbook issued by the Jakarta Reporters' Club. It contains miscellaneous articles about Indonesian authors, journalists, press, films, the press law and many advertisements from various fields.

5. **CATATAN peristiwa pers, 1964. (Notes of the press events, 1964). In Petunjuk pers, 1964. (A directory of press, 1964). Jakarta, Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1965. p. 93-113. Indonesian.**

   A yearbook consisting of information about the press events during the year 1964. Published by the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation in Jakarta, the yearbook is arranged chronologically by the month. The first yearbook was issued in 1962.

6. **DATA iklan pers Indonesia, 1969. (The Indonesian press advertisement data, 1969). Bandung, Balai Iklan, 1969. 156p. illus. Indonesian.**

This yearbook issued by the Perwakilan Iklan Pers Nasional (National Press Advertisement Agency) in Bandung contains information on the price of advertisements in Indonesian newspapers and magazines. It also includes information concerning the press such as 1) UU Pers no. 11/1966. (The press Law no. 11/1966). 2) Kode etik jurnalistik. (The journalist's ethics code). 3) Kode etik perusahaan pers. (The press business' ethics code). 4) Kode etik advertensi. (The advertisement's ethics code).

7. **ICHTISAR tahunan, 1953- v. 1- . (Yearly concise news 1953. vol. 1-). Jakarta, Lembaga Kantor Berita Nasional ANTARA, 1965. Iv. Indonesian.**

This yearbook published by the ANTARA National News Agency in Jakarta, covers international political events. It is arranged alphabetically by states, chronologically by date, and a special section is provided for Indonesian events.

8. **IKHTISAR peristiwa dalam dan luar negeri, bulan Mei 1955. (A record of domestic and foreign affairs in May 1955). Jakarta, Kementerian Penerangan, 1955. Experimental publication. 53p. Indonesian.**

This experimental publication issued by the Ministry of Information in Jakarta contains all the political news during May 1955. It is arranged chronologically by date with an index of events taken from the newspaper 'Antara' News Agency.

9. **INDONESIA.** Biro Pusat Statistik
Statistik komunikasi, publikasi I-III, 1956-1970. (Statistics of communication). Jakarta, 1967-1971. 3v. Indonesian.

The publications provide data showing the development of communication. It is issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Jakarta. Detailed statistics are organised under: 1) the statistics of communication in the field of post, telephone, and telegraphs; and 2) the statistics of communication in the field of mass media (newspapers, periodicals, radio, TV and films).

10. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. Museum Pusat
Daftar penerbitan surat kabar yang sudah dibuatkan microfilmnya. (A list of newspapers on microfilm). Jakarta, Museum Pusat, 1971. Iv. (unpaged). Indonesian.

A list of newspaper holdings of the Museum Library which have been microfilmed. Most of them are newspapers in the 20th Century. The name of the newspapers,

the date, the call number and the number of reels are the information provided.

11. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. Museum Pusat
Pameran surat kabar, koleksi perpustakaan Museum Pusat; 1810-1968. (An exhibition of the newspaper collection of the Central Museum Library; 1810-1968). Jakarta, 1968. 10p. Indonesian.

A brochure listing the newspapers that were exhibited from October 2-15, 1968 at the Central Museum (Jakarta) in order to celebrate the Super-natural Power-Day of Pancasila (The five basic principles of the Republic of Indonesia). Newspapers displayed here were both national and foreign.

12. **JAWATAN Penerangan**
Perslijst Indonesia/Daftar persuratkabaran/Daftar poestaka/amangsa/Pratelan Kalawarti (List of publications). Jakarta, Jawatan Penerangan Pemerintah, 1949. 53p. Dutch/Indonesian/Javanese/Sundanese.

A list of the daily newspapers and periodicals published in Indonesia, compiled by the Documentation Section of the Information Service of the Dutch Military Government. This bibliography is classified under area and subdivided under language, time, and place of publication. All information available up to March 1949 is listed.

13. **JOURNALISTIK.** In **Daftar buku dua puluh tahun penebitan Indonesia· 1945-1965. (A booklist of twenty years' of Indonesian publications; 1945-1965). Jakarta, IKAPI, 1965. p. 11-12. Indonesian.**

Lists thirty publications in the field of journalism, arranged alphabetically by the author or title. There are no annotations; only the author, title, the place and the year of publication are given.

14. **JOURNALISTIK. (Journalism).** In **Ikatan Penerbit Indonesia. Daftar buku pameran Kuala Lumpur. (A bibliography of book exhibition in Kuala Lumpur). Jakarta, Organisasi Perusahaan Sejenis, 1967. Iv. (various pagings).**

It lists some textbooks in the field of journalism that were displayed at the book exhibition in Kuala Lumpur in 1967.

15. **KOMPASIANA. Jakarta, Kompas, 1967/68. 2v. Indonesian.**

A collection of clippings selected by Kompas a daily newspaper issued in Jakarta. Includes news about Kompas and the political news which were issued by Kompas. Volume I contains news from September 2 to December 28, 1967. Volume II contains news from January 3 to November 20, 1968.

16. **KRONIK pers, 1957-? (Chronic press, 1957-?) Yogjakarta, Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1960. 83p. Indonesian.**

A press yearbook issued by the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation in Yogjakarta. Planned as an annual publication it covers four aspects of the press, namely: journalism, publishers, newspapers and periodicals.

17. **LATUPAPUA, Z**
Indeks pers; Berita Jayakarta, Kompas, Pedoman, Pos Indonesia. (The press' index; Berita Jayakarta, Kompas, Pedoman, Pos Indonesia). Jakarta, Serikat Penerbitan Surat-kabar, 1971. 207p. Indonesian.

An index of news published in the "Berita Jayakarta", "Kompas", "Pedoman" and "Pos Indonesia" daily newspapers during April-June, 1970. It covers historical, political, and social events. It is arranged alphabetically by subject according to the Dewey Decimal Classification, then alphabetically by title of the news item.

18. **NUNN, G. Raymond**
Indonesian newspapers; an international union list. Taipei, Ch'eng-wen, 1972. 131p.

An international union list of about 1,000 newspapers published in Indonesia. This list is arranged alphabetically under the name of cities, then under the title of newspapers. Information about the frequency, the language used, the name of libraries that hold those newspapers are included. A title index is provided.

19. **PETUNJUK pers, 1964. (Press directory, 1964)**
Jakarta, Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1965. 188p. Indonesian.

A yearbook issued by the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation in Jakarta. The first yearbook was issued in the year 1962, the second in 1963, the third in 1964, and the fourth or the last in 1965. It includes four parts: Part 1: Petunjuk pers (Press directory: covering data of Indonesian periodicals and newspapers. Part 2: Catatan peristiwa pers (notes of the press events). Part 3: Biografi wartawan (Who's who in journalism): listing more than 250 Indonesian journalists. Part 4: Statistik pers (Press statistics): giving an account of the development of press, film, and radio in Indonesia between 1940 and 1964.

20. **PETUNJUK-PETUNJUK. (Directories). In Almanak pers Indonesia, 1954-1955. (An Indonesian press almanacs, 1954-1955). Jakarta, Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1956. p. 217-264. Indonesian with an English summary.**

A directory of some bureaus that are related to the press. This includes: Kantor-kantor Berita Indonesia (Indonesian News Agencies), Harian-harian di Indonesia (Dailies in Indonesia), Majalah-majalah di Indonesia (General Perio-

dicals in Indonesia), Biro advertensi dan reklame di Indonesia (Advertising Agencies in Indonesia), Biro Foto Pers di Jakarta (Press Foto Service in Jakarta).

21. **PRAKOSO, Mastini**
Katalogus surat kabar; koleksi perpustakaan Museum Pusat 1810-1973. (Catalog of newspapers in the collection of the Central Museum Library). Jakarta, Museum Pusat, 1973. 131p. Indonesian.

The catalog notes the language in which the newspapers was printed, the name of the publisher, the year of publication, and the frequency. The introduction gives a short history of the newspaper in Indonesia. Tables on newspapers published in the provinces and the language are included.

22. **PRESS indeks, no. 1, January-Maret, 1969- . (Press index, no. 1, January-March, 1969-). Jakarta, Biro Perpustakaan Sejarah Politik dan Social, 1970- . 197p. Indonesian.**

A quarterly index of the following newspapers:— Angkatan Bersenjata, Berita Buana, Harian Kami, Indonesia Raya, Merdeka, Nusantara, and Sinar Harapan, arranged alphabetically under subject, with an author index. Items indexed were on history, politics, and social science.

23. **SERIKAT Pers-Mahasiswa Indonesia**
Buku pers-mahasiswa Indonesia, 1958. (Indonesia student-press yearbook, 1958). Jakarta, Percetakan Negara, 1958 114p. illus. Indonesian with English summary.

This is the first Indonesian student-press yearbook issued by the Union of Indonesian Student-Press with the chief Editor M. Alwi Dahlan. It covers all aspects of the Indonesian student-press and their activities abroad.

II. COMMUNICATION (GENERAL)

24. **ADINEGORO**
Falsafah ratu dunia. (The philosophy of a world queen). 2d ed. rev. Jakarta, Balai Pustaka, 1951. 191p. bibl. Indonesian.

A textbook that explains the concept of public opinion, the role of public opinion in the press and the community, and the Indonesian culture. Seven out of the twelve chapters pertain to the press.

25. **ALFIAN ed.**
Komunikasi dan pembangunan. (Communication and nation building). Edited by Alfian and Han R. Redmana. Jakarta, Leknas, 1971. 104p. Indonesian.

A report of a Workshop on Communication Problems held at Cibulan, December 21-23, 1970. It contains four papers by Soedjito Sosrodihardjo, A. Mukti Ali, Lieutenant General Kartokusuma, and Ali Dahlan. The workshop was sponsored by Lembaga Ekonomi dan Kemasyarakatan Nasional (National Institute of Economics and Social Research).

26. **ASSEGAFF, Dja'far**
Mass media dan perkembangan bahasa Indonesia. 8p. mimeo. Paper presented at the Seminar of Scientific Terminology in bahasa Indonesia, held at Jakarta in December 1972. Indonesian.

27. **ASSEGAFF, Dja'far**
Peran komunikasi didalam modernisasi masyarakat desa. 7p. mimeo. Paper presented at the Workshop on Community Development at Cimacan (Indonesia), April 1973 sponsored by Directorate General of Community Development, Ministry of Social Affairs. Indonesian.

28. **DAHLAN, Alwi**
Beberapa persoalan yang menyangkut komunikasi antara media massa dengan dunia ilmu. (Some problems that relate to communication between the mass media and the science world). In Alfian (and) Han R. Redmana. Komunikasi dan pembangunan. Jakarta, Leknas, 1971. p. 71-89. Indonesian.

A paper presented at a Workshop on Communication Problems held at Cibulan in 1970. The writer states that there are some similarities between a scientist and a mass communicator. Both look for the truth; both are willing to spread the knowledge and both possess the critical and sceptical characteristics.

29. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Pertahanan Keamanan
Berita-berita pers dan radio mengenai Panglima Besar Jendral Sudirman. (The press and radio release about the Commander in Chief General Sudirman). Jakarta, Lembaga Sejarah Hankam, 1969. 34p. Indonesian.

This collection of press and radio release pertaining to the activities, the experiences and some messages of General Sudirman contains about 20 articles.

30. **JOEWONO, Soehardiman**
Pokok-pokok komunikasi administrasi. (The principles of communication in administration). Yogyakarta, Balai Pembinaan Administrasi Universitas Gadjah Mada, 1972. 43p. Indonesian.

The paper stresses the necessity of communication among people in the different governmental and non-governmental set-up in Indonesia. Communication in administration can be regarded as social communication or communication among people.

31. **KARTAKUSUMA**
Masalah komunikasi antara petugas-petugas penelitian dengan pejabat-pejabat ABRI. (The communication pro-

blem between the research officials and the Arm Forces of the Republic of Indonesia staff). In Alfian (and) Han R. Redmana. Komunikasi dan pembangunan. Jakarta, Leknas, 1971. p. 58-69. Indonesian.

A paper presented at the Workshop on Communication Problems held at Cibulan in 1970. The writer states that miscommunication between the civil servants and the military often occurs because of the misunderstanding of what is called "the frame of reference".

32. MADILAOE, A
Pidato penerangan dan propaganda. (Handbook of speech). 2d ed. Jakarta, Pustaka Raya, 1953. 126p. Indonesian.

A handbook produced for Indonesians on the techniques of making a speech. It includes some techniques to create audience interest, the use of language, delivery and timing.

33. MOHD. Noehadi
Peranan rhetorica dalam masyarakat. (The role of rhetoric in the society). In Sepuluh tahun Akademi Penerangan, 1957-1967. (The tenth anniversary of Academy of Information). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan, 1967. p. 89-96. Indonesian.

Rhetoric is the way of speaking or giving information. It has an important role in the society, as a means for nation building. The principles of rhetoric are: 1) to know well what is going to be talked about or said, 2) to know well how to use the media of information, and 3) to rely upon one's own ability.

34. PESTA Seni Jakarta
Jakarta, Dewan Kesenian Jakarta, 1968. lv. (unpaged). Indonesian.

The paper states that the piece of art produced in Indonesia could be used as a medium to convey message or communication.

35. SEKITAR pemberangusan surat kabar. (Muzzling of newspaper). Jakarta, Serikat Perusahaan Surat-kabar, 1957. 68p. Indonesian.

A collection of speeches delivered by Major General A.H. Nasution, an Administrator of Central Military Staff; Asa Bafagih (the director of the Metropolitan Indonesian Journalists Association), Marbangun (the director of the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation), T. Syahril (the director of the Central Indonesian Journalists' Association) and some persons in journalism in April 30, 1957 at M.B.A.D. (the Headquarter of the Army).

36. SUSANTO, Astrid S
Komunikasi dalam teori dan praktek. (Communication in theory and practice). [Jakarta], Badan Pengembangan Pendidikan-Dep. P. & K., nd. 55p. Indonesian.

37. **WISJNU, Lingga ed.**
Teknik mengarang cerita pendek, sandiwara radio, scenario film. (The technique of short story writing, playwriting and screenwriting). Jakarta, Haruman Hidup, 1963. 210p. Indonesian.

This textbook provides the basic knowhow for writing that is intended for those who passed the secondary school in Indonesia. It includes a chapter on the techniques of film programming for public opinion.

III. MEDIA DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS

38. **AGASSI, Judith B**
Mass media in Indonesia. [Cambridge] Mass., Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1969. 312p.

Part I describes the history, development, volume and public of the Indonesian daily press, other periodicals, radio and television within the limitations of space and unreliable statistics. It examines their changing role as information media, both as to quantity as well as quality. Part II explores the change in Indonesian ideological concepts from 1965-1968 as expressed in the press.

39. **ALADDIN**
Situation of media of mass communication in Indonesia. [Djakarta, 1971]. 3p. mimeo.

Presents statistics released by the Press and Public Opinion Institute on the mass media in Indonesia, from 1963 to 1970. Included also are the newspaper circulation figures, the number of radio receiving and TV sets and the number of radio and TV stations.

40. **EAPEN, K E**
The media and development; an exploratory survey in Indonesia and Zambia with special reference to the role of the churches. Centre for Mass Communication Research, University of Leicester on behalf of the World Association for Christian Communication. England, J.A. Kavanagh & Sons, 1973. 83p.

The section on Indonesia includes general observations of the Indonesians' media habits, history and state of development of the press, news agency, broadcasting (especially the churches' broadcasting), films, traditional channels and other Christian facilities.

41. **ISTIADI, Bambang**
Pola dan program pembinaan pers daerah harus berdasarkan kebutuhan riil daerah. (The pattern and pro-

gramme of a regional press promotion should be based on the regions real need). Yogyakarta (n.p.) (1973?). 5p. Indonesian.

A paper presented at the "Loka karya Pers". (Workshop of the press) in Yogyakarta February 26-March 6, 1973, to discuss the problems concerning the pattern and the programme of press conference in Indonesia. It focusses attention on the press situation in Surabaya.

42. **NAHAS, Mohamad**
Republic of Indonesia. In Asian Press 1971. Seoul, Readership Research Center, The Press Foundation of Asia, 1971. p. 87-92.

A brief article outlining the current media situation (press, radio, and TV, periodicals and film) in Indonesia.

IV. NEWSPAPERS

43. **ABDULGANI, Roeslan**
Kearah kesempurnaan pers nasional. (Toward the perfectness of the national press). In Sujati, Agus. Pers nasional. (The national press). Yogyakarta, Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia, 1951. p. 21-27. Indonesian.

A speech given on the fifth anniversary of the Indonesian Journalists Organisation in Yogyakarta on February 12, 1951. Journalists are urged to fight for the freedom of the press.

44. **ADINEGORO**
Publisistik dan jurnalistik. (The science of the press and journalism). Jakarta, Gunung Agung, 1963, 1966. 3v. bibl. Indonesian.

A textbook to be issued in three volumes. So far only two volumes have been issued out. Volume I contains an introduction to the public opinion; Volume II deals with the techniques of writing.

45. **AMIN, S M**
Polemik dengan Berita Yuddha mengenai dwi-fungsi ABRI dan civic mission. (Polemics with Berita Yuddha on the two functions of the Armed Forces Republic of Indonesia and the civic mission). Jakarta, Hudaya, 1970. 155p. Indonesian.

A collection of news that have been issued either in the 'ABADI' or in the "Berita Yuddha" daily newspaper between February and May, 1970. It is arranged chronologically by S.M. Amin, a journalist of Abadi, and by the journalists of Berita Yuddha.

46. **ANDARINI, St. Sutarsih**
Indonesian Daily news. Yogyakarta, Dept. of Publisistik, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada, 1973. lv. (various pagings) thesis (M.A.). Indonesian.

47. **ANWAR, Rosihan**
Kedudukan pers daerah; empat referat dengan diskusi. (The status of the regional press; four reports with discussions). By Rosihan Anwar, Wonohito, Dajat Hardjakusoemah, and Henk Rondonuwu. Jakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1957. 114p. illus. Indonesian.

These reports of the Seminar organised by the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation in Jakarta, which was held in Tuju (Bogor) in July 24-26, 1955 include the Records of the discussions of the seminar, and a discussion about an effort to divide the Indonesian press by area. Also included is a paper of Rosihan Anwar titled "Adakah persaingan antara pers ibukota dan pers daerah?" (Is there any competition between the capital press and the regional press?).

48. **ANWAR, Rosihan**
Persurat-kabaran Indonesia sekarang. (The Indonesian press nowadays). In Almanak pers Indonesia, 1954-1955. (An Indonesian press almanac, 1954-1955). Jakarta, Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1956. p. 49-131. Indonesian with an English summary.

A collection of articles written by several journalists on various aspects of the Indonesian press. Some of the articles are: 1) The press we want and the press we have by Marbangun; 2) The freedom of the press in Indonesia by Oemar Seno Adji; 3) The national press and international news by Khouw Giok Poo.

49. **ARPAN, Floyd G**
Wartawan pembina masjarakat; suatu pedoman kerdja wartawan berlandaskan teori tanggung djawab: oleh Prof. Dr. Floyd G. Arpan, disadur/disusun kembali oleh Drs. S. Rochady. [Djudul asli: Toward better communication]. Bandung, Binatjipta, [1970]. 232p. bibl. Indonesian.

Discusses the role of journalists and their contribution to communication. Some obstacles to communication are the result of national pride, cultural problems, shortage of experts, illiteracy, censorship, protests, issuance of licence for publication and work.

50. **ASFANUDDIN**
Berita Politik dalam SK Masa Kini. (Political news in the local newspaper). Yogyakarta, Dept. of Publisistik, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada, 1973. lv. (various pagings) thesis(M.A.). Indonesian.

51. **BACHWITZ, K**
Surat kabar. (Newspaper). Bandung, Ganaco, 1957. 36p. Indonesian.

This textbook on journalism in Indonesian covers aspects such as news, news agencies, editors, and journalists.

52. **BAGAIMANA membikin berita? (How to compose news?) Jakarta, Sarbupri, 1953. 15p. Indonesian.**

A brochure describing how news should be reported so that it is clear and understandable. Well written news items should be able to answer the following queries: what has happened? Who has done it? Where did the event take place? Why did it happen? When did it happen?

53. **BIKUWATA**
Kemerdekaan pers sebagai realisasi demokrasi Pancasila. (Freedom of the press as realisation of pancasila democracy). Djakarta, Fakultas Publisistik, Ibn Khaldun University, 1972. 138p. thesis(M.A.). Indonesian.

The study aims to analyse the highlights of the freedom of the press in Indonesia from the past to the present as both used Pancasila (the five principles) as their philosophical basis. A comparative study on the development of the press in Soviet Russia and United States was undertaken to provide a background and understanding of their practices which could be adopted for Indonesia. It concludes that the press conception of Indonesia or as it is known as (Konsepsi pers pancasila) is derived from the popular four theories of the press.

54. **BOEDISETIO, Rahadi**
Pedoman praktek jurnalistik. (A manual of journalism). Surabaya, Mawar, 1962. 77p. Indonesian.

A concise manual on how to compose news, so that it can be understood by the readers with reference to Indonesia. Many samples of news from various daily newspapers are given.

55. **BUDIMAN, Djaja**
Jurnalistik dalam praktek. (Journalism in practice). Jakarta, Balai Pustaka, 1963. 100p. Indonesian.

A booklet that gives guidance to Indonesian journalists on how to communicate with the public for the purpose of obtaining news. Also describes the technique of how to compose news and how to write captions for photographs.

56. **BUKU kenang-kenangan pancawarsa Suluh Indonesia; 1 Oktober 1953-1958. (Memoirs of the fifth anniversary of Suluh Indonesia; October 1, 1953-1958). Jakarta, Sinda, 1959. 49p. illus. Indonesian.**

Memoirs with a foreword by Rh. Koesnam, the chief editor of the "Suluh Indonesia" daily newspaper. It contains articles concerning the activity of Suluh Indonesia.

57. **CODE jurnalistik PWI. (Code of journalism of the Indonesian Journalists' Association). In Kenang-kenangan satu windu wartawan Indonesia. (Memoirs of the eighth anniversary of the Indonesian Journalists' Association). Jakarta, (n.p.) 1954. p. 62-63. Indonesian.**

The code specifies: tanggung jawab (the responsibility); perasaan bebas (the sense of freedom); kemerdekaan pers (freedom of press); objective (objective); dewan kehormatan (the honorary council).

58. **CRAWFORD, Robert H**
Some cultural and social considerations in Indonesian newspapers publishing. New York, Cornell University, 1968. 25p.

A paper delivered at the annual meeting of the Association for Education in Journalism, International Section, at Laurence, Kansas, August 25-29, 1968. In general, the Indonesian press relies on printing equipment that is at best obsolete and usually in poor condition because of the lack of spare parts. Only one newspaper press in Jakarta can print two colours simultaneously. Many papers are using German duplex presses capable of printing 4,000 eight-page papers.

59. **CULTURELE nieuws Indonesie 1953, persnummer 26-27. (Indonesian cultural news 1953, press number 26-27). Amsterdam, Stichting voor Culturele Samenwerking, 1953. 62p. illus. Dutch.**

This booklet describes the press situation during the Dutch, Japanese and American occupation of Indonesia (1945-1950). It also gives information concerning the Library of Political and Social History in Jakarta in the 1950s. All the articles included are taken from the news that are copied from the various newspapers issued in Holland.

60. **DJAWOTO**
Jurnalistik dalam praktek, bagian I: Berita. (Journalism in practice). 2d rev. ed. Jakarta, Yayasan Kantor Berita National Antara, 1959. 3v. Indonesian.

A handbook for journalists consisting of 3 parts: v. 1. News, v. 2. Journalism in practice, v. 3. The freedom of the press and the law.

61. **DJAWOTO**
Pers kita. (Our press). In Sujudi, Agus. Pers nasional. (The national press). Yogyakarta, Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia, 1951. p. 28-35. Indonesian.

The paper analyses the press conference in Solo in February 1947 and the press conference in Jakarta in January 1951.

62. **FERNG, Ay-chyun**
A history of the overseas Chinese newspapers. 1st ed. Taipei, Student Book Co. 1967. 136p. illus. Chinese.

This book describes the distribution of overseas Chinese newspapers in Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Philippines, other Asian areas, America, Europe, Africa and Australia.

63. **GAREM (pseud.)**
Jamblang kocok. (Miscellaneous news). Compiled by Garem (Kwee Kek Beng). Jakarta, Gula, 1954. 152p. Indonesian.

A collection of news reproduced from various daily newspapers which were published in Jakarta from 1929 to 1954. Most of the news concern international statesmen, some political news and humorous news.

64. **GARIS besar perkembangan pers Indonesia. (Broad outline of Indonesian press development). Jakarta, Serikat Penerbit Surat-kabar, 1971. 264p. illus. Indonesian.**

A concise history of the Union of Newspapers' Publishers, with a foreword by Suharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia, and Budiardjo, the Minister of Information. It describes the establishment of the Union. The codes of ethics for the press, journalists and advertisers are also included.

65. **HADI, Sutamijah (Mrs.)**
Tentang delik-delik pers. (About the infraction of the press). Surabaya, Jawa Timur Press, 1960. 1960p. bibl. Indonesian.

A research by Mrs. Sutamijah Hadi, a lawyer at the state court in Surabaya. It analyses "Hak ingkar wartawan" (the journalist's right of refusal) and relates it with the legal law (UUD '45). It concludes that a journalist has the right to refuse as long as his action does not adversely affect the public.

66. **HAK ingkar wartawan. (The journalist's right of refusal to give evidence). Jakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1954. 95p. Indonesian.**

This publication is issued by the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation in Jakarta, with a foreword by Roeslan Abdulgani, the Minister of Information. This booklet expresses confidence that the principal issue of the journalist's right of refusal to testify could be resolved satisfactorily to the satisfaction of both parties, the court and the press. A middle course may be found in such a way that on the one hand, the law will not be abused and justice will be upheld, while on the other hand, in the discharge of jury to the public, the journalist can obtain ample protection from the law.

67. **HARAHAP, Arselan**
Harian "Abadi" Jakarta (The newspaper Abadi Jakarta). Yogyakarta, Dept. of Publisistik, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada, 1973. iv. (various pagings) thesis (M.A.). Indonesian.

68. **HARAHAP, Maradjuddin Noor**
Seluk-beluk jurnalistik dan karang mengarang. (The art of journalism and composition). Padangsidempuan, Saripati, 1954. Iv. Indonesian.

This is a handbook written for Indonesian journalists and authors. Six volumes are planned but till now only volume I has been published. This volume discusses three items: 1) Sifat-sifat wartawan (journalists' character); 2) Pengaruh pers dalam masyarakat (the influence of press in the community); 3) Berita (news).

69. **HARAHAP, Parade**
Kemerdekaan pers. (The freedom of press). 2d ed. Jakarta, Akademi Wartawan, 1951. 151p. Indonesian.

This textbook about the press, discusses press freedom and describes how the press laws function in Indonesia, India, America and Arab countries.

70. **HARAHAP, Parade**
Serba sekikit tentang ilmu pers. (Something about the science of the press). Jakarta, Akademi Wartawan, 1952. 153p. illus. Indonesian.

In this textbook the writer explains the science of the press theoretically. The history and development of the international press from the first newspaper in 600 B.C. to the 1950s is outlined.

71. **HARDJAKUSOEMAH, Dajat**
Apa sumbangan kantor berita kepada pers daerah? (What support does the news bureau give to the regional press?). In Anwar, Rosihan. **Kedudukan pers daerah; empat referat dengan diskusi. (The status of regional press; four reports with discussions). Jakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1957. p. 64-82. Indonesian.**

The paper presented at the first Seminar of the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation in Jakarta, held in Tugu (Bogor) July 24-26, 1955, contains the following topics: 1) Apa dan mengapa pers daerah? (What is the regional press and what does it do?) 2) Apa sumbangan kantor berita kepada pers daerah? (What support does the news bureau give to the regional press?) 3) Reporters.

72. **HARJOTO**
Fungsi pers dalam negara demokrasi. (The function of the press in a democratic state). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan RI, 1956. 20p. Indonesian.

A speech delivered by the Secretary-General, Ministry of Information, on October 15, 1956 at the Adhuc Stat House, Jakarta. It observes that in a democratic state, public opinion can influence the government and sometimes can also decide what the government should do.

73. **HUMAINI, Sri**
Pers di Solo. (Press in Solo). Yogyakarta, Dept. of Publisistik, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada, 1973. lv. (various pagings) thesis(M.A.). Indonesian.

74. **JOEL, H F**
Honderd jaar Java Bode; de geschiedenis van een Nederland dagblad in Indonesia, 1852-1952. (Hundred years of Java Bode; history of a Dutch newspaper published in Indonesia, 1852-1952). Jakarta, Koninklijke Drukkerij, 1952. 124p. illus. Dutch.

The history of Java Bode is told from the first issue (August 11, 1852) to the day the newspaper celebrated its centenary.

75. **JUDHA, I. Gede Oka Kusuma**
Perubahan SK Pertai ke SK Independent. (Changing of party newspaper to independent newspaper). Yogyakarta, Dept. of Publisistik, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada, 1973. lv. (various pagings) thesis(M.A.). Indonesian.

76. **JUNUS, K.M.S. Amak**
Wartawan tanpa guru. (A journalist without a teacher). Surabaya, Usaha modern, 1962. 80p. Indonesian.

The layman's guide to journalism, written by the chief editor of an East Java newspaper "Trompet Masyarakat."

77. **KARIM, A M**
Rintisan jurnalistik. (The path to journalism). Medan, Tagore, 1951. 64p. Indonesian.

This handbook for Indonesian journalists includes the following chapters: 1) Pers dan masyarakat (The press and the community); 2) Wartawan (The journalist); 3) Berita (The news); 4) Wawancara (An interview); 5) Oplah (The edition); 6) Penerangan dan pers (The information and the press).

78. **KERTAPATI, Ton**
Dasar-dasar publisistik. (An introduction to the science of the press). Jakarta, Soeroengan, 1968. 2v. bibl. Indonesian.

A textbook in two volumes about the science of the press in Indonesia.

79. **KOMENTAR pers mengenai wafatnya Bung Karno. Jakarta, PMI, 1970. 49p. Indonesian.**

A compilation of press comments on the death of Sukarno (former President of the Republic of Indonesia) on 21 June 1970.

80. **KRITIS mengupas surat kabar. (Criteria for analysing a newspaper). Jakarta, Cipta Loka Caraka, 1970. 92p. bibl. Indonesian.**

Suggests how the reader can analyse political and social news to determine the journalists' objectivity. The appendices contain: 1) Kode etik jurnalistik (A Code of Ethics for Journalists in Indonesia); 2) Kode etik periklanan (A Code of Ethics for Advertisers in Indonesia).

81. **KWEE Kek Beng**
Dua puluh lima tahun sebagi wartawan. (Twenty-five years as a journalist). Batavia, Kuo, 1948. 114p. Indonesian.

A narrative description of the author who worked as a journalist and the chief editor of "Sin Po" for twenty-five years.

82. **LACEY, Peter Joseph** Jr.
The development of the press in the Philippines, Burma and Indonesia: a comparative study. New York, Stanford University, 1963. lv. (unpaged) thesis(M.A.).

This study discusses the development of the press in three Southeast Asian Nations — the Philippine Islands, Burma and Indonesie. The main emphasis is the role the press has played in their progression from colonies to independent nations. Four areas of emphasis are covered in each country: historical background, development of the press under colonial rule, effects of the Japanese occupation, and development and direction of the press since independence.

83. **LAPORAN umum sekretariat Serikat Perusahaan Surat-kabar; Januari 1955-Mei 1966. (A general report of the secretariat of the Union of Newspaper Enterprises; January 1955-May 1966) 1956- Jakarta. Indonesian.**

A report presented to the ninth congress of the Union of Newspaper Enterprises on June 10, 1956 in Malang (East Java) concerning the activities of the union during 1955-1956.

84. **LUBIS, Mochtar**
Panorama dari tujuh bukit. (The landscape from seven hills). In Tasrif, S. Tiga laporan perjalanan journalistik. (Three reports of a journalistic tour). Jakarta, Kementerian Penerangan RI, 1953. p. 45-53. Indonesian.

In 1952 three Indonesian journalists, S. Tasrif, Mochtar Lubis and Rosihan Anwar toured Western Europe and the Near East. They visited Paris, London, Rome, Cairo, and Alexandria. In this collection each of them wrote an article about their journalistic tour.

85. **LUBIS, Mochtar**
Penggunaan bahasa dalam pers. (Language usage in the press). In Supra, Djajanto. Seminar bahasa Indonesia, 1972. Flores, Ende, Nusa Indah, 1972. p. 62-70. Indonesian.

At the Seminar on the Indonesian Language held in Puncak in March 2-3, 1972, Mochtar Lubis in his paper

dealt with the following main points: 1) Sumbangan yang dapat diberikan oleh pers dalam pembinaan bahasa. (How the press can promote the language). 2) Gejala pemakaian singkatan-singkatan dan kata-kata asing. (The tendency in using abbreviations and foreign words).

86. **LUBIS, Mochtar**
Pers dan wartawan. (The press and the journalists). 3d rev. ed. Jakarta, Balai Pustaka, 1963. 222p. bibl. illus. Indonesian.

This textbook on Indonesian journalism comprise six chapters: 1) Berita (news); 2) Pers harian (the daily press); 3) Pers perusahaan (the press industry); 4) Kontrol tata usaha (administrative control); 5) Typography; 6) Propaganda (publicity).

87. **LUBIS, Mochtar** ed.
Tehnik mengarang. (The technique of writing). 3d ed. Jakarta, Balai Pustaka, 1960. 211p. illus. Indonesian.

The first part of the book contains articles written by three Indonesian writers, namely, Achdiat Kartamihardja, S. Tasrif and Mochtar Lubis, showing the layman how to write news, short story, and romance. The second part deals with short stories written by Indonesian and foreign authors.

88. **MARBANGUN**
Publisistik umum. (General science of the press). Jakarta, Ministry of External Affairs, 1968. 115p. bibl. Indonesian.

A lecture delivered in 1968 at the Akademi Penerangan in Jakarta explaining in detail the term "publisistik".

89. **MARBANGUN**
Terutama yang mengenai seksi E. (First of all about section E). In Kongres bahasa Indonesia di Medan; peristiwa yang tiada bandingnya. (Congress on Indonesian Language held in Medan: an event that has no comparison). Jakarta, Jambatan, 1955. p. 23-33. illus. Indonesian.

A collection of views, reviews and suggestions made by the participants of the Language Congress held in Medan from October 28 to November 2, 1954. It discusses the usage of the Indonesian language in the press.

90. **MUDJONO, N A**
Chutbah Djum'at di Kodya Jogjakarta. (Friday sermons in Kodya Jogjakarta). Yogyakarta, Dept. of Publisistik, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada, 1973. lv. (various pagings) thesis(M.S.). Indonesian.

91. ***NJOTO**
Pers dan massa. (The press and the people). Jakarta, Rakyat, 1958. 136p. Indonesian.

Contains a collection of articles which appeared in the "Harian Rakyat" daily newspaper and the "Bintang Merah" magazine. It also contains a collection of speeches delivered on the fifth, sixth, and seventh anniversaries of the Harian Rakyat daily newspaper.

92. **NOTOSOETARDJO, H A**
Peranan wartawan dalam revolusi Indonesia. (The journalists' role in the Indonesian revolution). Jakarta, Api Islam, 1966. 115p. illus. Indonesian.

93. **OETAMA, Jakob**
Pers penyalur hati nurani rakyat. (The press as a mirror of the people's feelings). In Bandung, Universitas Pajajaran, Fakultas Publisistik. Peranan dan sumbangan pers dalam pembangunan nasional (The role and the contribution of the press in nation building). Bandung, Binacipta, 1972. p. 67-86. Indonesian.

A paper presented at the orientation course held at Lembang (Bandung) October 14-15, 1971 organised by the Pajajaran University — the Science of the Press Faculty and the Indonesian Journalists' Association Bandung Region. The key attributes of a journalist are perceived to be his professional competence and personal integrity.

94. **OEY, Hong Lee**
Publisistik pers (Mass communication through the press). Jakarta, Ikhtiar, 1965. 268p. bibl. Indonesian.

Deals with the following topics: 1) Komunikasi (Communication); 2) Komunikasi massa (mass communication); 3) Perkembangan surat kabar modern (development of modern newspapers); 4) Publisistik pers sebagai ilmu (communication through the press as a science).

95. **O'FLAHERTY, Hal**
Segi-segi journalistik dari pada pers; empat referat dengan diskusi. (Aspects of journalism from the viewpoint of the press; four reports with discussions). Jakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1957. 82p. Indonesian with English summary.

A record of the second Seminar of the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation held in Solo, Yogyakarta, Banjarmasin, Medan, and Jakarta from February 12 to March 7, 1956. Four subjects were discussed at this seminar. The English summary written by Hal O'Flaherty were titled: 1) Professional training for journalists and principles of journalism; 2) What is the ideal pattern for press-government relationship? 3) News that is fit to print; 4) An ideal pattern for editor-publisher relationship.

96. **PAKU ALAM, Sri Paduka**
Mengimbangi beratnya beban wartawan. (How a journalist can cope with his heavy responsibility). In Sujudi, Agus, Pers national. (The national press). Yogyakarta, PWI, 1951. p. 18-20. Indonesian.

His Excellency Paku Alam's speech document which was read by H.A. Hamid, the director of the House of Representatives Yogyakarta special Region, at the first five-year anniversary of the Indonesian Journalists Organisation in Yogyakarta in February 12, 1951. It emphasises that journalists have an onerous task to perform and suggests that the government should assist them in every possible way.

97. **PEERBOOM, Robert**
Surat karar; fungsi, tugas, serta pengaruhnya didalam masyarakat. (The newspapers: its function, task and its influence in the community). Bandung, Alumni, 1970. 204p. Indonesian.

A translation by S. Rochady. The original text is in Dutch titled "Het dagblad". It describes the development of foreign newspapers in Indonesia in the last twenty years.

98. **PEMBINAAN pers sesudah masa peralihan dan satelah hapusnya Lembaga SIT. (The Press development after the period of transition and after dissolving the Foundation for Publication Licence). In Harsono. Kebijaksanaan khusus/teknik dalam pembinaan pers dan grafika. (The Special policy/technique in press and graphic development). Jakarta, Deppen, 1971. 8p. Indonesian.**

Points out that during the period of transition it is mandatory to obtain a licence to publish but after that period if the government decides that a publication licence is not necessary, then the Foundation need not exist.

99. ***POLEMIK HR — Merdeka. (Polemics HR — Merdeka). Jakarta, Merdeka Press, 1965. 219p. Indonesian.**

A collection of polemics between two daily newspapers, namely, Harian Rakyat and Merdeka, with a foreword by B.M. Diah, the chief editor of Merdeka. Merdeka supports Sukarnoism among the progressive revolutionary group whereas the Harian Rakyat advocates Marxism-Leninism.

100. ***POLEMIK Merdeka — Harian Rakyat. (Polemics Merdeka — Harian Rakyat). Jakarta, Harian Rakyat, 1964. 215p. Indonesian.**

A collection of polemics between two daily newspapers namely, Merdeka and Harian Rakyat. The polemics centred around the political, educational and cultural systems as well as the farmers' movement in Indonesia.

101. **PRAJOGO, N J**
Peranan pers dalam pembangunan pariwisata nasional. (The role of the press in the national promotion of tourism). In Bandung. Universitas Pajajaran Fakultas Publisistik. Peranan dan sumbangan pers dalam pembangunan nasional. (The role and contribution of the press in nation building). Bandung, Binacipta, 1972. p. 32-44. Indonesian.

An orientation course held at Lembang (Bandung) October 14-15, 1971 by the Pajajaran University — the Science of the Press Faculty and the Indonesian Journalists' Association, Bandung Region. It examines the role of the press in promoting tourism, and also deals with the marketing aspect.

102. **PRESS guide. Jakarta, Endang, 1965. 46p.**

This brochure was issued by the Executive Command on the tenth anniversary of the first Asian African Conference. It was intended to assist the journalists in their activities.

103. **RONDONUWU, Henk**
Dimanakah letak batas-batas rendabilitet pers daerah? (What is the minimum standard for regional press?) In Anwar, Rosihan. Kedudukan pers daerah; empat referat dengan diskusi. (The status of regional press; four reports with discussions). Jakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1957. p. 88-110. Indonesian.

A paper presented at the first Seminar of the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation in Jakarta in Tuju (Bogor) July 24-26, 1955. It deals with the history of the press in Sulawesi and the exploitation and minimum standard for the press.

104. **SALEH, Abdulwahab**
Illustrasi journalistik. (Illustration for journalism). Jakarta, Spectra, 1968. 61p. illus. Indonesian.

A handbook on illustration for Indonesian journalism. Deals with charts, paintings, photos and other aspects of graphic art.

105. ***SEWINDU Harian Rakyat, 1959**
Jakarta, Harian Rakyat, 1959. 51p. Indonesian.

Memoirs of the eighth anniversary of the Harian Rakyat daily newspapers with a preface by Njoto and a closing words by DN Aidit. It contains business' advertisements and the agencies of Harian Rakyat. The appendix include a calender of international historical events and a listing of some mottos of international reputable people.

106. **SIN, Muhamad**
Pelajar wartawan. (The journalism student). 2d ed. Yogyakarta, Kesatuan, 1948. 47p. bibl. Indonesian.

This handbook on journalism contains the theory that is useful for the laymen in general and the journalists in particular on content analysis of the newspaper.

107. **SOEMANANG**
Lahir merdeka, tetapi ... (Born free, but ...). In Sujudi, Agus. Pers nasional. (The national press). Yogyakarta, PWI, 1951. p. 36-39. Indonesian.

An article published in "Kedaulatan Rakyat" and "Nasional" daily newspapers in February 10, 1951 states that the press was born free but its growth was always restricted by numerous factors.

108. **SOEMANTORO**
Kemerdekaan pikiran dan pers. (The freedom of thought and press). Jakarta, Pena, 1950. 63p. Indonesian.

This booklet contains the principles of the basic right, the right of the independent people especially the right to express their opinion and idea. It consists of four items, namely: 1) Hak-hak manusia merdeka (The right of the independent human being); 2) Pembatasan hak (The restriction of right); 3) Negara hukum (The lawful state); 4) Kemerdekaan mengeluarkan pikiran dan pendapat (The freedom to express the opinion and idea).

109. **STAFFORD, Dale B**
Segi-segi perusahaan dari pada pers; empat referat dengan diskusi. (Press business; four references with a discussion). Jakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1957. 99p. illus. Indonesian.

A report of the third Seminar on Press Business sponsored by the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation held in Indonesia at separate places, namely: Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pontianak, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Makasar, Banjarmasin and Den Pasar from September 20 to October 20, 1956. The report is the result of a co-operative effort of the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation, the Indonesian Journalists' Association, and the Union of Press Business and the Asia Foundation.

110. **SUBANDRIO**
Teman yang menjadi kontra-revolusioner terpaksa kita tinggalkan. (A comrade, who became pro-revolutionary must be abandoned). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan RI, 1965. (Penerbitan Khusus no. 357). 14p. Indonesian.

An opening address delivered by Subandrio, acting Prime Minister or the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the anniversary of the "Duta Masyarakat" daily newspaper in January 5, 1965 in Jakarta.

111. **SUJUDI, Agus** comp.
Pers nasional. (The national press). Yogyakarta, Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia, 1951. 50p. illus. Indonesian.

A collection of speeches by Sugiono (director of Indonesian Journalists Association Yogyakarta Region), Roeslan Abdulgani (Minister of Information), H.A. Hamid (director of the House of Representatives Yogyakarta Special region), Wonohito, Soemanang, and Djawoto (journalists) delivered at the first five-year anniversary of the Indonesian Journalists Association held at Yogyakarta in February 12, 1951.

112. **SUKARNO**
Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia benar-benar menjadi alat revolusi. (The Indonesian Journalists' Association is a revolutionary instrument). Jakarta, Dept. of Information RI, 1965. (Special issue no. 368). 23p. Indonesian.

The President's message at the public meeting "Maju Tak Gentar" (To step forward without fear), on the 19th anniversary of the Indonesian Journalists' Association at Istora "Bungkarno" Senayan, Jakarta, in February 23, 1965. It points out that in the revolution no freedom of the press is allowed, but the press that contributes to the revolution is the one that is permitted.

113. **SUMANANG**
Beberapa soal tentang pers dan journalistik. (Some problems about the press and journalism). Part III, Jakarta, Balai Pustaka, 1952. 139p. Indonesian.

A handbook for journalists which includes information such as the history of international journalism, the history of Indonesian press, the layout of a newspaper, the way to compose news, and some other items concerning the press.

114. **SUNARTO**
Lembaga Kantor Berita "Antara". (Office of the Dept. of Berita Antara). Yogyakarta, Dept. of Publisistik, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada, 1973. Iv. (various pagings) thesis(M.A.). Indonesian.

115. **SURYADINATA, Leo**
The pre-world war II Peranakan Chinese Press of Java: a preliminary survey. Athens, Center for International Studies Southeast Asia Program, Ohio University, 1971. (Papers in international studies Southeast Asia series no. 18). 35p.

An analysis of the Peranakan Press is in effect a micro-cosmic history of the Chinese in Java in this century. The fact that the research is based on all accessible collections of newspapers, published in a dying language, compounds the value of this work.

116. **TAYABAS, Bengamin G**
Bayanihan and gotong rejong: focus on the press in the Philippines and Indonesia. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, 1973. 220p.

Traces the development of the press and the role it has played in the national development of the Philippines and Indonesia. The author maintains that the concept of development should be built around indigenous cultural traditions — 'Gotong Rejong' in Indonesia and 'Bayanihan' in the Philippines. Both terms mean 'mutual aid, concern, consensus, cooperation and unity". The press is urged to realise the importance of this approach and to promote its widespread acceptance.

117. **TOGAS, P G**
Paper mengenai pola dan tatalaksana lokakarya kewartawanan. (A paper on the pattern and administration of the journalists' workshop). Jakarta, Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia, 1973. 25p. Indonesian.

A paper which was presented at the "Loka karya tentang loka karya pers" (Workshop on the Workshop of the Press) in Yogyakarta held from February 26-March 6, 1973. This is the fifth in the series of workshop of the press. The paper includes an analyses of the physical situation of Indonesian journalists, the journalists' problem faced by the present Indonesian press, the conclusion and suggestion of the seminar.

118. **WIROMIDJOJO, Winarno**
Laporan kwantitatif loka karya pers seluruh Indonesia ke I, II, III, dan IV di Yogyakarta. (Quantitive reports on the first, second, third and fourth Workshop of the Press held in Yogyakarta). Yogyakarta, (n.p.) 1973. 19p. Indonesian.

The report contains the results of the four Workshops on the Press held in Yogyakarta on different dates: September 13-21, 1970, September 11-18, 1971, March 1-9, 1972, July 25-August 3, 1972.

119. **WONOHITO**
Apakah kesukaran-kesukaran pers daerah? (What's the matter with the regional press?) In Anwar, Rosihan. Kedudukan pers daerah; empat referat dengan diskusi. (The status of regional press; four reports with discussions), Rosihan Anwar, Wonohito, Dajat Hardjokusoemah, and Henk Rondonuwu. Jakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1957. p. 45-57. Indonesian.

Paper presented at the first Seminar of the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation in Jakarta held in Tugu (Bogor) during July 24-26, 1965. This paper discusses 1) Kemajuan masyarakat Indonesia (The development of the Indonesian people); 2) Keadaan perusahaan surat kabar (The condition of the newspapers' enterprise); and 3) Pemberitaan dalam pers daerah (News release in the regional press).

120. **WONOHITO**
Berita. (News). Yogyakarta, Kedaulatan Rakyat, 1960. 112p. Indonesian.

A textbook for Indonesian journalists describing the characteristics of news, how to interview the public in order to get news, and how to arrange it in a newspaper.

121. **WONOHITO**
Skilwak masyarakat. (The bodyguard of the community). In Sujudi, Agus. Pers nasional. (The national press). Yogyakarta, PWI, 1951. p. 7-11. Indonesian.

A speech delivered at the first five-year anniversary of the Indonesian Journalists Association held in Yogyakarta in February 12, 1951 which stressed that among the Indonesian community the press had directly taken part in the revolution in reconstructing the structure of the old community system.

122. **ZAIN, A S**
Calon wartawan. (A journalist to-be). Jakarta, Yayasan Dharma Swadaya Jaya, 1970. 150p. Indonesian.

A textbook useful for both the journalists to-be and the public relation's staff who always has to make reports. It describes the journalist's task, how to compose news, some forms of news, the organisation of a press enterprise, and the sociology of the press.

V. PRINT MEDIA

123. **ALADDIN**
The status of professional periodicals in the field of mass communication in Indonesia. In **Amic Asian Conference of Editors of Mass Communication Periodicals, Singapore, Oct. 3-6, 1972. [Papers]. Singapore, Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre, 1972. 4p.**

After the independence of Indonesia in 1945, many specialised periodicals dealing with specific subjects appeared in the country. Unfortunately, professional periodicals for the advancement of mass communication in general and journalism in particular have not been able to make such headway. The importance of a professional periodical in the field of mass communication is fully realised, but financial difficulties hamper the smooth publication of such a journal.

124. **DATA penerbitan pers se Indonesia, 1970/1971. (Indonesian press issue data, 1970/1971).** In **Garis besar perkembangan pers Indonesia, (The Broad outline of the Indonesian press development). Jakarta, Serikat Penerbit Surat-kabar, 1971. p. 181-259. Indonesian.**

This volume includes data on newspapers, periodicals, bulletins, and magazines which were published in Jakarta, West-Java, Central-Java, East-Java, Yogyakarta, Aceh, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and Maluku. The items are arranged alphabetically by the title of publications followed by the address, the name of the chief editor, the issuing agencies and the frequency.

125. **GILL, Richard S**
Huhungan antara pengarang, penerbit, pencetak. (Author, publisher, printer complex). Diterdjemahkan oleh Hak-

san Wirawutisna. Cet. ke-2. Bandung, Binacipta, 1971. 138p. Indonesian.

This book discusses why communication among author, publisher and printer in Indonesia should be encouraged. Without good communication or understanding, they cannot expect to be successful in producing books or publications.

126. **HARIAN API mengganyang Nekolim-PKI-Gestapu. (How "API" daily newspaper repulsed the Neocolonialism-Communist Party of Indonesia-Coup d'etat in September 30, 1965). Jakarta, Merdeka Press, 1965. 81p. illus. Indonesian.**

This is a collection of "API" daily newspaper's editorials compiled and edited by the editorial council of API. A concise history of API is included in this booklet.

VI. BROADCAST MEDIA

127. **EFFENDY, Herman**
Peranan RRI Yogyakarta. (The role of RRI (Radio Republic Indonesia) Yogyakarta). Yogyakarta, Dept. of Publisistik, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada, 1973. lv. (various pagings) thesis(M.A.). Indonesian.

128. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Penerangan
TV-RI 24 Agustus 1972-1973. (Television Republic of Indonesia, 24 August 1972-1973). Jakarta, Direktorat TV-RI, 1973. 51p. illus. Indonesian.

A booklet on the activities of Television Republic of Indonesia from August 1972-1973. It includes information such as the broadcast programme, the facilities, the personnel, the organisation and the administration of Television Republic of Indonesia.

129. **SEJARAH radio di Indonesia. (A history of radio in Indonesia). Jakarta, Seno, 1953. 268p. illus. Indonesian.**

A collection of articles written by some radio personnel in Indonesia. It describes the development of radio service from 1945 to 1953, the relation between the radio service and the Dutch government, what the radio did to reach the Indonesian national culture, the status of the tax of radio during the Dutch government, the Japanese occupation and the independent Indonesia.

130. **INDONESIA.** Biro Pusat Statistik
Statistik komunikasi, 1966-1968. Publikasi II. Djakarta, 1969. 119p. illus. Indonesian.

Includes statistics for radio licences, covering the period 1965-1968, and television sets in Indonesia from 1964-1968.

131. **INDONESIA.** Ministry of Information. Directorate of Television and Radio
Televisi di Indonesia, 1962-1972. Jakarta, 1972. 284p. illus. Indonesian.

Traces the development of television in Indonesia from 1962 to 1972. It contains information on the organisational structure of Television Republik Indonesia (TV-RI), coverage, programming, production, technical facilities, news division, administration, personnel division, staff training and the various TV studies throughout the country.

132. **HUNTLEY, David A**
Acara siaran dan management radio. [Translated by] Ir. Samuel H. Tirtamihardja. Jakarta, Yayasan Siaran Kristen Indonesia [1973]. 127p. illus.

A teaching manual containing instructions on radio programme production and the management of radio stations.

133. **HUNTLEY, David A**
Budget recording and broadcasting studios. Djakarta, 1972. 10p. mimeo.

[Some experiences of building successful sound recording studios on a limited budget...].

134. **ESCHENBACH, Josef**
Radio farm forum in Bali. 11p. mimeo. In Eschenbach Josef. Rural broadcasting in Indonesia; a report after two years of experience. Djakarta, Directorate General of Agriculture, 1972. Appendix 3.

Statistics given on radio farm forums include the radio stations, the rural broadcasting team, a view to the programmes and the listening groups. The report also includes an evaluation of the questionnaire administered to obtain information on activities of listening groups so extension workers could evaluate their involvement in rural broadcasting and notes on tourism and rural development in Bali.

135. **GNEUSS, Gottfried**
Progress report on rural broadcast in West Sumatra. Djakarta, Directorate General of Agriculture, 1972. 7p. mimeo. In Eschenbach Josef. Rural broadcasting on Indonesia: report after two years experience. Djakarta, 1972. Appendix 2.

This report is on radio farm forum/rural broadcasting for listening groups in Indonesia with some detailed information on the activities carried out in the Province of West Sumatra and Bali as well as in the District of Klaten in Central Java. The activities reported include the listening groups, providing adequate radio programmes, promoting and evaluating the radio farm forum and training.

136. **INDONESIA.** Directorate General of Agriculture
Farm broadcasting. Djakarta, 1969. Iv. (various pagings) mimeo.

In the Five-Year Agricultural Development Plan for 1971/72-1973, Project no. 6: **Improvement and strengthening of agricultural extension activities, 1970,** describes the government policy to develop an effective nation-wide network of farm broadcasting programmes for 1971-1974 with a budget of R. 145,800,000.

137. **SEMINAR Nasional Komunikasi Pedesaan dan Siaran Pertanian, dari tanggal 17 s/d 31 Djuli 1969 di Pasar Minggu Djakarta. (National Seminar on Rural Communication and Farm Broadcasting, held in Pasar Minggu, Indonesia, July 17-31, 1969). Jakarta, 1969. Iv. (various pagings) mimeo.**

A seminar convened by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, in association with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. Its objectives are 1) to assemble a comprehensive and clear picture of the overall rural communication situation in Indonesia, particularly the rural broadcasting situation, and within this framework and with immediate reference to the Five-Year Plan, 2) to train a cadre of farm broadcasters and consider what other measures of rural information support are practicable and needed, and 3) to carry forward the aim of the Government to dissolve communication barriers between the rural and urban communities of Indonesia.

138. **SOETOJO, P**
Persoalan-persoalan pokok dalam berita radio. (The main problems in the radio broadcast). In Sepuluh tahun Akademi Penerangan 1957-1967. (The tenth anniversary of Academy of Information 1957-1967). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan, 1967. p. 124-132. Indonesian.

The problems encountered in the news broadcast through the radio in Indonesia are discussed. The guidelines to minimise the problems are suggested.

139. **WASISTO**
Radio Komersiil Suara Jakarta. (The Voice of Radio Commercial Jakarta). Yogyakarta, Dept. of Publisistik, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada, 1973. Iv. (various pagings) thesis(M.A.). Indonesian.

VII. FILM

140. **LUBIS, Mochtar**
Technik mengarang scenario pilem. (A technique of screenwriting). Jakarta, Balai Pustaka, 1953. 80p. illus. Indonesian.

A handbook prepared for the Indonesian scriptwriters. It describes 246 kinds of work carried out by the scriptwriters in making a film.

141. **MARDHANI Sarjono Dipo**
Fungsi film dalam penerangan. (The function of film in information). In Sepuluh tahun Akademi Penerangan, 1957-1967. (The tenth anniversary of the Academy of Information, 1957-1967). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan, 1967. p. 137-148. Indonesian.

The article states that the film has a great impact as a medium of information because it could portray the social life, and the development of culture. The film can also provide a vivid picture of historical events in Indonesia.

142. **OEY, Hong Lee**
Publisistik film. (The communication on the film). Jakarta, Ikhtiar, 1965. 189p. Indonesian.

This textbook based on Indonesian setting includes two parts: Part I discusses mass communication in general and Part II discusses the film in mass communication.

143. **PANE, Armijn**
Produksi film cerita di Indonesia. (The story of film production in Indonesia). Jakarta, Badan Musyawarah Kebudayaan Nasional, 1953. 112p. Indonesian.

The textbook is mainly an analysis of the situation of the film in Indonesia divided into three periods: 1927-1936; 1937-1949; 1950-1953.

144. **PERSATUAN Pers Film Indonesia (Perpefi)**
Artis film dan partai politik. (Film, artists and political party). Jakarta, Kementerian Penerangan, 1957. 219p. Indonesian.

A report of a symposium that was held on September 8, 1957 in Jakarta, sponsored by Perpefi (Persatuan Pers Film Indonesia/Indonesian Press Film Association). The aim of symposium was 1) to defend the freedom of information and the freedom of the expression of opinion so as to promote the complete realisation of these rights; 2) to improve the quality of Indonesian movie and journalism so as to keep in harmony with the interest of the national film industry in particular and of the Indonesian community in general.

WISJNU, Lingga ed.
Teknik mengarang cerita pendek, sandiwara radio, scenario film. (The technique of short story writing, playwriting and screenwriting) see 37.

VIII. NEWS AGENCIES

145. **ACHMADI**
Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia harus dapat menegakkan garis sejati revolusi Indonesia. (The Indonesian Journalists' Association should be able to maintain the true line of Indonesian revolution). Jakarta, Dept. of Information, 1965. (Special issue no. 392). 13p. Indonesian.

It is an address delivered by the Minister of Information, Major General Achmadi at the opening of the Indonesian Journalists' Association Congress in November 4, 1965 in Jakarta. It states that the press faces a lot of troubles to maintain the true line of Indonesian revolution — Pancasila (the five pillar principles). But as long as the Indonesian journalists do not know what kind of revolution should be reached, it is difficult for the press to fulfill its task as a revolutionary instrument.

146. **BUKU putih tentang masalah PWI cabang Jogyakarta. (The white book of Indonesian Journalists Association problems in Jogyakarta region). Jogyakarta, (n.p.) 1971. 31p. Indonesian.**

A brochure issued by the Indonesian Journalists Association of Jogyakarta, with the foreword by Jussac Wirosoebroto, director of Indonesian Journalists Association in Jogyakarta region. It contains mainly the correspondence between IJA in Jogyakarta and B.M. Diah, director of the metropolitan IJA. The brochure aims to inform the public the reason why the IJA Jogyakarta region had a conflict among themselves.

147. **KANTOR Berita Reuter**
Jakarta, Persatuan Wartawan, 1956. 28p. Indonesian.

A textbook for a journalists' up-grading course held in Jakarta in 1956. It gives a history of the Reuter News Bureau from its establishment in 1845 to 1916.

148. **KANTOR-kantor berita Indonesia. (Indonesian News agencies). In Almanak pers Indonesia, 1954-1955. (Indonesian press almanac 1954-1955). Jakarta, Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1956. p. 169-176. Indonesian with English summary.**

A concise history of three news agencies namely: Yayasan Kantor Berita Nasional "Antara" (Indonesian National Press Foundation "Antara"); Kantor Berita Asian Press Board/APB (The APB News Agency); and Kantor Berita PIA/Pers Biro Indonesia (PIA News Agency).

149. **KEPUTUSAN-keputusan kongres PWI ke VII. (The conclusions of the seventh congress of Indonesian Journalists' Association. In Kenang-kenang satu windu Per-**

satuan Wartawan Indonesia. (Memoirs of the eight anniversary of Indonesian Journalists' Association). Jakarta, (n.p.), 1954. p. 18-25. Indonesian.

The seventh congress which met in Denpasar (Bali) on August 16-19, 1953 had done 14 decisions which include among others, the schedule of work and the resolution that was presented to the government to form the press law.

150. **ORGANISASI-organisasi pers. (The press organisations). In Almanak pers Indonesia, 1954-1955. (Indonesian press almanac, 1954-1955). Jakarta, Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1956. p. 135-166. Indonesian with English summary.**

Contains information of eleven press organisations which include among others the Serikat Perusahaan Surat-kabar (Newspaper Publishers' Union), Perserikatan Persurat-kabaran di Indonesia (Associated Press of Indonesia), Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia (Indonesian Journalists' Association), Reporter Club Jakarta (Jakarta Reporters' Club).

151. **RISALAH PPWI (An essay of the Indonesian Journalist-Students' Association). Jakarta, Ciptaan massa, 1957. 58p. illus. Indonesian.**

This publication on the fourth anniversary of the Indonesian Journalist-Students' Association includes a concise history of the association, the membership requirement of the association, and other articles concerning the press.

IX. LAW OF MASS COMMUNICATION

152. **ADJI, Oemar Seno**
Mass media dan hukum. (The mass media and the law). Jakarta, Erlangga, 1973. 253p. bibl. Indonesian.

A collection of articles and lectures that contains six items with different titles: 1) Beberapa aspek dalam hukum pers (Some aspects in the press law); 2) Kebebasan pers (The press freedom); 3) Kemerdekaan pers dan fungsinya dalam membina orde baru (The press independence and its function in promoting the new system rule); 4) Lektur cabul ditinjau dari berbagai segi (The pornography, looking at it from different points of view); 5) Porno terlibat dan terdengar dari aspek hukum (The pornography that was seen and heard from the law aspect); 6) Pers dan penegak hukum (The press and the lawyer).

153. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Penerangan
Hasil-hasil Dewan Pers dari sidang pleno I, II, III di Jakarta. (The report of the first, second, and third plenary session by the Press Council in Jakarta). Jakarta, 1968. 32p. Indonesian.

The report of the plenary session held in Jakarta on February 2-6, 1968 stresses that the responsibility and the right of freedom of the press should be based on the Law no. 11 passed in 1966 which concerns the basic principles of the press. It further points out that there would be no more censor and muzzle against the national press.

154. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Penerangan
Surat keputusan Menteri Penerangan Republic Indonesia no. 22A/Kep/Mempen/1972, tentang persjaratan badan hukum bagi perusahaan pers. (ditandatangani oleh Boediardjo, Menteri Penerangan; di Djakarta, 11 Maret 1972). 2p. Indonesian.

Contains the decision of the Minister of Information, Republic of Indonesia, concerning the legal status of Press Enterprises in Indonesia.

155. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Penerangan
Surat keputusan Menteri Penerangan Republic Indonesia no. 22B/Kep/Menpen/1972, tentang Peraturan pers asing dan wartawan asing (ditandatangani oleh Boediardjo, Menteri Penerangan; di Djakarta, 11 Maret 1972). 4p. Indonesian/English.

Contains the decision of the Minister of Information, Republic of Indonesia, concerning the Regulation on the foreign press and foreign journalists, general stipulation, foreign press; foreign press representation/news agency, foreign journalists and foreign journalists owing Indonesian citizenship.

156. **INDONESIA.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Instruksi Penguasa Perang Tertinggi No. 2 tahun 1961 tentang pengawasan dan pembinaan terhadap percetakan swasta. (An instruction of the Chief War Administrator no. 2 1961 on Control and Promotion of the Private Printing Office). In Petunjuk Pers, 1961. Jakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1962. 3p. Indonesian.

The instruction states that the chief director could be summoned before the court, if there is something wrong in the private printing office — and the chief director could be summoned before the court, if he had not fulfilled the obligations or he pretended to forget in fulfilling it.

157. **INDONESIA.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Instruksi Penguasa Perang Tertinggi No. 7 tahun 1960 tentang penertiban terhadap penerbitan surat kabar dan majalah. (An instruction of the Chief War Administrator no. 7 of the year 1960 on the issue: Control of Newspapers and Periodicals). In Petunjuk Pers, 1961. (Press directory, 1961). Jakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1962. 3p. Indonesian.

The instruction embodies that all publication of newspapers and periodicals all over Indonesia is necessary to

be controlled, in order to carry out the regulation of the Chief War Administrator no. 10 of the year 1960 on the publication permit of newspapers and periodicals.

158. **INDONESIA.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Law No. 11 of the year 1966 concerning the basic principle of the press. Jakarta, 1966. (Special issue 012/ 1966). 13p. English. 21p. Indonesian.

With the approval of the Gotong Royong House of Representatives, the Presidential Decree No. 6/1963 concerning the promotion of the press and all regulations being contradictory to his law was revoked. The law on the Basic Principles of the Press, Law no. 11 of the year 1966 was decreed instead.

159. **INDONESIA.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat Sementara Republik Indonesia. Ketetapan MPRS-RI No. XXXII/MPRS/1966 tentang PEMBINAAN PERS (Decision on the Press Construction), (ditandatangani oleh Dr. A.H. Nasution, ketua; di Djakarta, 1 Djuli 1966). In Hinpunan ketetapan2 MPRS, disertai UUD 1945. Djakarta, Pantjuran Tudjuh, 1969. p. 117-119. Indonesian.

This decision of the Provincial Peoples Congress no. 32 in 1966 signed by General Nasution as Chairman of the Congress concerning regulation on the Press Construction states that regulation on Press such as the responsibilities of the Press; the Freedom of the Press in Indonesia is absolutely needed immediately.

160. **INDONESIA.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia No. 19 tahun 1970 tentang Dewan Pers. (Regulation of The Government Republic of Indonesia No. 19 of the year 1970 on the Press Council). In Garis besar perkembangan pers Indonesia. (The broad outline of the Indonesian press development). Jakarta, Serikat Penerbit Suratkabar, 1971. p. 173-180. Indonesian.

This regulation revokes the Government Regulation No. 5 of the year 1967 on the Press Council and decreed instead the Government Regulation no. 17 of the year 1970 on the Press Council. It consisted of nine chapters which include among others, the function, task, organisation, budget of the Press Council.

161. **INDONESIA.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Peraturan Pemerintah No. 55 tahun 1970 tentang radio siaran non-pemerintah. (The Government Regulation No. 55 of the year 1970 on non-governmental radio service). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan, 1970. 11p. Indonesian.

This regulation includes the general provisions as well as the regulation concerning the function, the right, the duty, the responsibility of non-governmental radio service and the requirements of the organisation.

162. **INDONESIA.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Peraturan radio dari International Telecommunication Union (Radio regulation from the International Telecommunication Union). Bandung, Lembaga Pendidikan Markonis Nusantara, 1973- ...jil. Iv. (various pagings). Indonesian.

A compilation of regulations on radio according to the regulations issued by the International Telecommunication Union. The first volume ever published includes 1495 regulations, divided into 8 chapters.

163. **INDONESIA.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Peratuan Pemerintah No. 5 tahun 1967, tentang Dewan Pers. (Government Rule no. 5 of 1967 concerning the Press Council). (ditandatangani oleh Soeharto, Pedjabat Presiden; di Djakarta, 8 Djuli 1967). 8p. Indonesian/English.

Includes regulation concerning the function, duties, authority, status, composition and membership of the Press Council. This regulation was signed by Soeharto, Act. President on July 8, 1967.

164. **INDONESIA.** Laws, statutes, etc.
Regulation no. 25/1971 on the technicality of non-government radio stations. Djakarta, Dept. of Information, 1971. 5p. mimeo. Indonesian.

165. **SEKITAR surat Jaksa Agung tentang pembatasan kemerdekaan pers. (A letter of the Attorney General on the restriction of freedom of press). In Kenang-kenangan satu windu Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia. (Memoirs of the eight anniversary of Indonesian Journalists' Association). Jakarta, 1954. p. 44-52. Indonesian.**

A copy of the letter of the Attorney General drawing attention that 1) the press is expected to be able to restrict itself, so that the political situation would not be warm; 2) criticisms should be done by using wise words and the description should be equal with the fact; and 3) the instruction should be given to both Indonesian and foreign press.

X. COMMUNICATION IN DEVELOPMENT

166. **ABAYA, Hernando J**
Report of a study-observation tour. Quezon City, University of the Philippines/IMC Unesco-UNFPA Project on Family Planning Communication, University of the Philippines, 1973. 74p.

It discusses the communication activities observed in Indonesia, Malaysia, India and Korea. These include cam-

paign strategies, approaches and traditional shows that lead to the adoption of family planning practices. It cites also the communication agencies involved in the propagation of family planning knowledge.

167. **ABDURAHMAN, Edeng Halim**
Peranan lurah dalam keluarga berencana di pedesan. (The role of village-head in the family planning campaign). Jakarta, Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia, 1973. 110p. bibl. mimeo. (Skripsi untuk mencapai gelar sarjana Ekonomi). Indonesian.

The village-head as the chief of a community should be a communicator of family planning programme in the village, in view of his relationship with the people. Similarly the role of the religious-chief (pimpinan agama) is also important. With the cooperation of the village-head and religious chief, the family planning programme will certainly be carried out successfully.

168. **ADHIKARYA, Ronny**
The intensification of the communication strategies in family planning programmes in rural Java with an emphasis on the use of traditional communication networks. Ithaca, Dept. of Communication Arts and the Graduate School, Cornell University, 1972. 117p. bibl. thesis(M.A.).

Details the population problem in Indonesia and examines the family planning efforts in Java. It is proposed that the best approach would be through the traditional media. The main traditional media in rural Java are the puppet shows (wayang kulit and wayang golek) and the folk drama (ludruk). Suggestions and recommendations are provided for policy implementation in using traditional media for family planning.

169. **BANDUNG.** Universitas Pajajaran, Fakultas Publisistik
Peranan dan sumbangan pers dalam penbangunan nasional. (The role and the contribution of the press in nation building). Bandung, Binacipta 1972. 86p. Indonesian.

170. **BOEDIARDJO**
Penerangan rajkat dengan asas Pantjawara untuk penerangan keluarga berentjana. (Information on family planning to the common people by means of Pancawara). (Djakarta), Badan koordinasi keluarga Berentjana Nasional Biro Penerangan dan Motivasi, (1971). 26p. Indonesian.

This speech of Boediardjo, Minister of Information, Republic of Indonesia points out that dissemination of family planning information can be done by means of radio, publications, film, television, exhibitions, public speeches and the press.

171. **DARMAWIDJAJA**
Peranan pers dalam pembinaan bahasa Indonesia selama empat puluh tahun. (The role of the press in the construction of Indonesian language during the forty years). Jakarta, 1968. 10p. mimeo. Indonesian.

This is an opening address given at the "Pesta Seni" (the Arts Party) held in Jakarta from November 10-17, 1968, organised by the Indonesian Journalists' Organisation Jakarta region and the Jakarta Arts Council. Closer co-operation between the press and the Language Construction Board was stressed in the speech.

172. **DINAS Research Organisasi Sosial, Jogjakarta**
Sikap dan pendapat tokoh masjarakat terhadap keluarga berentjana D.I.J., periode 1971. (The attitude and opinion towards the family planning programme). Jogjakarta, DROS, (1972). 54p. Indonesian.

Visual/audiovisual information (in the special province of Jogyakarta) was regarded as the most effective way in campaigning the family planning programme. Aside from the community, giving family planning information in high schools and universities is also necessary. The use of the mass-media such as radio broadcasting, television, articles in newspaper, gives great influence or help toward the programme.

173. **DRAFT report of the preliminary findings of the KAP survey; knowledge, attitudes and practices of family planning. Djakarta, 1968. 72p.**

Page 54-64 is devoted especially to the "Communication aspects of family planning". It was found that 1) Interpersonal communication as indicated by those who have used a method of birth control, played a major role as a source of information. 2) Friends, relatives, spouses were also stated as sources of information. 3) The lower the educational level of the respondent, the more important is the role of interpersonal communication.

174. **EAPEN, K E**
Communication and development; a case study of Indonesia. [Leicester, Center for Mass Communication Research, University of Leicester, 1973]. 25p. mimeo.

This paper attempts first to trace the research trend dealing with problems of national development and mass communication in Indonesia. It then examines the mass media system dealing specifically with radio broadcasting and radio farm forums. Concludes by raising several general issues regarding mass media usage in Indonesia.

175. **ESCHENBACH, Josef**
Radio farm forum — rural broadcasting for listening groups to solve problems. Kuala Lumpur, 1972. 5p. mimeo.

This article points out the reasons for the rapid development of radio farm forums in Indonesia which has a

government to government multilateral cooperative project with West Germany for organising such forums. Also cites the results achieved by radio farm forums which have achieved practical results in Indonesia because of their problem-solving emphasis.

176. **ESCHENBACH, Josef**
Rural broadcasting and listening groups in the district of Gianjar/Province of Bali. Djakarta, Directorate General of Agriculture, 1972. 9p. mimeo.

28 radio listening groups and 14 extension workers in Gianjar, Bali were surveyed, through questionnaires, to "evaluate the present situation of rural broadcasting for listening groups as a means of agricultural extension to improve the living of the people". The findings showed that the principles of radio farm forum were well practised in the Kabupaten District of Gianjar. The efficiency of the listening groups was very high with respect to activities. Recommendations were made for the improvement of radio farm forums and for the wider involvement of other extension workers and media, such as the press.

177. **FELICIANO, Gloria D**
KAP survey findings in Asia: implications for training and developing family planning communication materials, by G.D. Feliciano and Monina S. Movido. In University of the Philippines. IMC-Unesco UNFPA Project on Family Planning Communication. Third progress report, May-June, 1972. Quezon City, Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, 1972. p. 311-358. bibl. (IMC technical report nos. 3-15 and 4-16).

The paper limits itself to findings on knowledge of, attitudes toward and practice of (KAP) family planning in Ceylon, Hongkong, India, **Indonesia**, Iran, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and Turkey.

178. **HAMID, Abd.**
Sumbangan radio dalam penyelenggaraan kebudayaan. (The contribution of radio in cultural development). Yogyakarta, Yayasan Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1957. 22p. Indonesian.

A speech delivered by Abdul Hamid, director of Radio Republik Indonesia in Yogyakarta, on February 1, 1957. It stresses radio as a medium that provides information service, education and entertainment in the public interest. The radio is not only the single medium that could mobilise the culture, but also the art club.

179. **HENDRATA, Lukas**
Pameran keliling keluarga bahagia di Bali. (Mobile exhibition on a happy family in Bali): evaluasi pengaruhnya terhadap pengetahuan, sikap dan praktek Keluarga Berencana. Jakarta, Dewan Gereja-gereja di Indonesia, Departemen Pelayanan dan Pembangunan Bidang Kesehatan dan Keluarga Bertanggung jawab, 1973. 68p. Indonesian.

Report of a mobile exhibition on planned parenthood programme at Bali Island, on September 1972, by the Council of Churches of Indonesia. This book gives some evaluation, impact, and society's response to the programme.

180. **HILBRINK, Albert**
Radio as a tool in rural extension: the Indonesian radio farm forum. 8p. mimeo. In Regional Conference on Communication and Change in Rural Asia, Bangalore, 1973. [Papers]. Singapore, Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre, 1973.

Describes the policy and activities of the Indonesian rural broadcasting project operated jointly by the Department of Agriculture, Home Affairs and Information. Activities include producing programmes and conducting evaluation, organising listening groups, and supplying ancilliary visual aids and leaflets to extension workers and listening groups.

181. **HOFSTEEDE, W M F**
Pengaruh pers atas perkembangan masyarakat desa. (The influence of the press in village community development). In Bandung. Universitas Pajajaran. Fakultas Publisistik. Peranan dan sumbangan pers dalam pembangunan nasional. (The role and the contribution of the press in nation building). Bandung, Binacipta, 1972. p. 45-66. Indonesian.

A paper in the course of orientation held in Lembang (Bandung) from October 14-15, 1971 and organised by the Pajajaran University — the Science of the Press Faculty and the Indonesian Journalists' Association, Bandung Region. The paper stressed that if there is more important news in the papers for the readers, the potential influence will be greater.

182. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Pekerjaan Umum dan Tenaga Listrik
Perumusan Seminar Tertib Pembangunan ke-I. (Conclusion of the Seminar on Housing Development). Bandung, Lembaga Penyelidikan Masalah Bangunan, 1969. 112p. Indonesian.

Conclusions of the first Seminar on Development of Housing held at Bandung, West Java, mainly concern development planning and problems on working relationship and communication among the government bodies.

183. **KARAMOY, Willy**
Television news in Indonesia: from dilemma to development. 4p. mimeo. In Asian Broadcast News Workshop, Tokyo, 1971. [Papers and proceedings]. London, International Broadcast Institute, 1971.

Due to the very sparsely populated area and the high cost of television set for an average Indonesian, the potential of using TV for development was not very great.

However, this problem is minimised because the TV programmes are reaching the elites who in turn influence the rest of the people. This ensures an indirect approach for reaching the people.

184. **LEV, Daniel**
Pers dalam masyarakat yang sedang berkembang. (The press in a changing society). In **Bandung. Universitas Pajajaran. Fakultas Publisistik. Peranan dan sumbangan pers dalam penbangunan nasional. (The role and the contribution of the press in nation building). Bandung, Binacipta 1972. p. 14-30. Indonesian.**

Analyses the role of the press in a community.

185. **LUBIS, Mochtar**
Tugas dan tanggung jawab pers dalam negara yang lagi berkembang. (The duty and the responsibility of the press in a developing country). In **Seminar pemberitaan masalah bangunan. (Seminar on How to Make Known National Development Problem). Jakarta, (n.p.) 1970. 11p. Indonesian.**

Stresses the importance of the freedom of the press and the educational and watchdog functions of the press.

186. **MUKTI, Ali A**
Masalah komunikasi kegiatan ilmu pengetahuan dalam rangka pembangunan nasional [dengan kelompok agama]. (Communication problem of scientific activity in the framework of nation building). In **Alfian and Han R. Redmana. Komunikasi dan pembangunan. Jakarta, Leknas, 1971. p. 43-57. Indonesian.**

A paper presented at a Workshop on the Communication Problems which has been held at Cibulan in 1970. The writer stated in his paper that he made a study of the communication problem from the point of view of leadership in religion. He has acknowledged that it is necessary to know: a) the religion itself; b) the sociological side; c) the communication of one religion to another; d) the communication between the symptom of religion and sociology.

187. **NOTOSOETARDJO, H A**
Peranan wartawan sebagai insan sosial politik. (The journalists' role as a social political man). Jakarta, Api Islam, 1966. 115p. illus. Indonesian.

188. **NOTOSOETARDJO, H A**
Peranan wartawan sebagai pelopor dan pendobrak. (The journalists' role as a pioneer and a destroyer). Jakarta, Api Islam, 1966. 3v. Indonesian.

A three-volume collection of articles which appeared in the "Api Islam" magazine under the section "From journalist, for journalist, by journalist" in the year 1966. Each volume comprises ten articles dealing with the journalist's function, role, and duty.

189. **PEKAN wayang Indonesia ke-I, 24-28 Juli 1969. Jakarta, Panitia Pekan Wayang Indonesia, 1969. 16p. Indonesian.**

The Indonesian Shadow Play Week held on the 21st-28th of July 1969, at the Jakarta's Art Center Taman Ismail Marzuki is discussed. The use of the shadow play as a means of communication to introduce family planning to the Indonesian society is also mentioned.

190. **RAHARDJO, Sri Pamoedjo**
Strategi pemasaran dan distribusi di daerah khusus Ibukota Jakarta-Raya. (The strategy of marketing and distribution in Jakarta). Jakarta, Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia, 1973. 106p. bibl. mimeo. (Skripsi untuk mencapai gelar sarjana Ekonomi). Indonesian.

Describes various ways of compaigning condom aside from sales promotions, retailers, wholesalers. These are 1) by direct mail (sending advertisement, informing simply how to use, how to obtain), 2) by distributing pamphlets, leaflets in the shopping centers/cinema, 3) by visiting local community, holding meetings, discussions held in the universities.

191. **RIDJAB, Paul R**
Kesimpulan dan kumpulan naskah-naskah Seminar on Community Medicine, (Decision and collection of manuscripts) pada tanggal 6-8 Juni 1972; diselenggarakan oleh Panitia Peningkatan Ilmu, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sumatera Utara di Medan, Sumatera Utara. Editor bersama A.P. Barus. Medan Seksi Penerbitan Fakultas Kedokteran USU, 1972. 167p. Indonesian.

This publication discusses an aspect of medical science, that is the development of community medicine in Indonesia, where communication between medical science and society took place and what the community would expect from the medical side.

192. **SALEH, Mohamad**
Pelaksanaan programme keluarga berentjana di DCI Djaya dan kodya Surabaja; analisa perbandingan. (The implementation of the family planning programme in Jakarta and Surabaya). Djakarta, Lembaga Demografi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia, 1970. 17p. Indonesian.

This comparative study of the implementation of family planning programme in the Special Province of Djakarta-Raya and Surabaja points out that to get an effective result, information on family planning should be given in an effective way especially to the village where the level of education of the people is very low.

193. **SAMPOERNO, Does**
Masalah komunikasi keluarga berencana di Indonesia. (The communication problem of family planning in Indonesia). Jakarta, Lembaga Demografi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia, 1972. 5p. mimeo. Indonesian/English.

Traces the communication problems in family planning in Indonesia. It analyses in short the definition of communication, the objectives of family planning communications, its function, types of communication, the vital elements and the obstacles in communication process.

194. **SASTRODIAHARDJO, Soedjito**
Masalah komunikasi dengan masyarakat desa. (The communication problem with rural communities). In Alfian (and) Han R. Redmana. Komunikasi dan pembangunan. Jakarta, Leknas, 1971. p. 16-42. Indonesian.

The fiasco in communicating with rural communities is occasioned by the different ways of thinking of the city man and the country man. If we want to be understood we should place ourselves in their way of thinking. This paper forms a part of the report of a Workshop on Communication Problems which has been held at Cibulan in 1970.

195. **SEMINAR memberitakan masalah pembangunan. (A seminar on announcement about national development problems). Jakarta, (n.p.) 1970. Iv. (various pagings) mimeo. Indonesian.**

A collection of papers of the seminar held in Puncak in December 6-12, 1970, and sponsored by Yayasan Pembinaan Pers Indonesia (Indonesian Press Promotion Foundation) and Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Indonesian Institute of Sciences). The papers were written by Emil Salim, Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, A.B. Chalkley and Mochtar Lubis.

196. **SIMATUPANG, R M**
Apakah propaganda itu diperlukan? (Is the publicity necessary?) In Sepuluh tahun Akademi Penerangan 1957-1967. (The tenth anniversary of the Academy of Information, 1957-1967). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan, 1967. p. 97-111. Indonesian.

197. **SOEPARDI, Imam**
Pers sebagai fator penunjang dalam pembangunan. (Press as a supporting factor in development). Djakarta, Fakultas Publisistik, Ibn Khaldun University, 1972. 149p. thesis(M.A.). Indonesian.

A study of the pioneering role of the press toward the development plan particularly in promoting modernisation of the 25-year programme. The press as a communication media as well as its role and function in making the development plan successful is observed. Further, the development of the press itself and its cooperation with other mass media such as radio, television and cinema has also been the focus of the study. The development of the press in Indonesia is determined by various factors in the environment, concludes the report.

198. **SOETOJO, R**
Radio's role in Indonesia's rural development. In **ABU newsletter, (92), Feb 1973, 9-12.**

Discusses the rural broadcasting services of Radio Republic Indonesia, giving an account of its programme content as well as its training programme. Outlines also the principles underlying rural broadcasting in Indonesia.

XI. COMMUNICATION TEACHING AND TRAINING

199. **AKADEMI Theater Nasional Indonesia, Jakarta; buku perkenalan. (Indonesian National Academy Theatre in Jakarta; an introductory publication). Jakarta Yayasan Akademi Theater Nasional Indonesia, 1955. 23p. Indonesian.**

A manual of study of the Indonesian National Academy Theatre in Jakarta. It gives information about curriculum, the requirements of young students, degrees offered, the staff of lecturers. It also contains the speeches of lecturers at the opening of the Academy on September 10, 1955.

200. **HARAHAP, Parade**
Pendidikan wartawan. (The education for journalists). Jakarta, Pemandangan, 1956. 15p. Indonesian.

A general lecture given by Parada Harahap, the director of Perguruan Ilmu Kewartawanan dan Politik (The Academy of Journalism and Politics) in Jakarta in June 11, 1956. He stated that the education for journalists in Indonesia is a contribution in the people's promotion.

201. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Penerangan
Pidato sambutan Menteri Penerangan R.I. pada penutupan up-grading wartawan PWI Jaya seksi ekonomi. (An opening address of the Information Minister Republic of Indonesia on the closing of the Journalists' upgrading the metropolitan Indonesian Journalists' Association economics session). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan, 1967, (Penerbitan Khusus no. 468). 11p. Indonesian.

A speech delivered by B.M. Diah in November 18, 1967. He stated that the economics journalists were facing a hard task as they were obliged to help the Indonesian people solve the economic problems. The government and the Indonesian citizens hoped that journalists would find ways to combat hard living.

202. **SUSANTO, Astrid S**
Communication problems and journalism teaching purpose in Indonesia. In **East-West Center Communication/Journalism Teachers Seminar, June 1971. 9p.**

Media being not so influential and wide spread forced the school of journalism/communication sciences to put more stress on communication in general. The purpose of Indonesia's journalism teaching programmes are therefore to prepare people to become leaders, public relation officers. The adoptations of the country, and the lack of experts and small number of teachers might in the long run lead to a re-orientation and re-organisation of the groups of faculties changing at the same time the educational system into a major relation system.

203. **TUMENGGUNG, Arsul**
Kursus wartawan modern. (The modern journalists' course). Medan, Maju, (n.d.). 80p. Indonesian.

A textbook of journalism for the Indonesian journalist.

XII. MASS MEDIA IN FORMAL EDUCATION

204. **OEI, Tjin San**
Radio sekolah. (School radio). Jakarta, Pembangunan, 1955. 77p. illus. Indonesian.

A textbook prepared for Indonesian teachers mainly on school radio. This work was based on the writer's survey in England, Belgium, and Holland and on his position as chief director of school radio at Balai Pendidikan Guru (Teaching Training Institute) in Bandung. The writer points out that school radio is an important medium of mass communication.

205. **UNESCO.** Educational Broadcasting Mission
Educational broadcasting in Indonesia. Djakarta, 1970. 108p. illus. mimeo. (Draft reported limited distribution: MC/3200/2408).

The first part of the report discusses the principles of the integration of mass media into educational systems in Indonesia, dealing with the advantages and limitations of their use, planning, curriculum development, educational media production, utilisation, research and training. Analyses also the education and communication problems in Indonesia, including a discussion of programme production of the national broadcasting network, studio facilities, television coverage, satellite communication, school broadcasts, adult education and farm broadcasting. Includes recommendations of the mission concerning management of educational broadcasting system, feedback systems, networking, production facilities for radio and TV, TV development, etc.

XIII. ADVERTISING, MARKETING, PUBLIC RELATIONS, AND MANAGEMENT

206. **ABDULRACHMAN, Oemi**
Public relations. Bandung, Alumni, 1968. 68p. Indonesian.

This is an introduction to public relations in Indonesia. The textbook includes four chapters: 1) Introduction to public relations: explains the development, the definition, the purpose and the duties of public relations; 2) Psychology of communication: explains public relations and public opinion; 3) The sociology of communication: discusses public relations and mass communication; public relations and human relations; 4) Methodology of public relations: describes the factors concerning the media of public relations.

207. **BATUPUTIH, J**
Membuat reklame. (Preparing an advertisement). Jakarta, Noordhoff-kolff, (1970?) 48p. illus. Indonesian.

A handbook for preparing in various ways business advertisement practised in Indonesia through radio, newspapers and other publications.

208. **BOEHDIHARDJO, S**
Arti penting dan peranan Public Relations FKTI. (The important role played by Public Relations FKTI). Yogyakarta, Dept. of Publisistik, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Gadjah Mada, 1973. lv. (various pagings) thesis(M.A.). Indonesian.

209. **BONAR, S K**
Hubungan masyarakat modern. (Public relations in the modern society). Jakarta, Soeroengan, 1968. 142p. Indonesian.

The book is an indepth study of public relations in Indonesia. The growth of public relations as a science, the basic principles of public relations, the method of public relations, some connections between public relations and organisation of public relations are the various aspects dealt with in the book.

210. **CHANDRA, A M**
Masalah perikanan di Indonesia. (The advertising problem in Indonesia). Jakarta, (n.p.) 1973. lv. (various pagings) mimeo. Indonesian.

A paper written for the fifth Press Workshop in Jakarta on February 1973. An advertisement is a media of communication between the sellers or the businessmen and the consumers or public. Since the public cannot evaluate whether the announcement is good for them, the Indonesian Advertising Agencies' Association has the duty to advise

them. The aim of the Indonesian Advertising Agencies' Association is to control the Advertising agencies in Indonesia, e.g. all advertisements that will be announced should fit in the Indonesian culture and moral.

211. **KARTONO**
Unsur manusia dalam perusahaan modern. (The human factor in the modern firm). Jakarta, Pradnyaparamita, 1971. 96p. Indonesian.

The writer states that the main and important factor in all kinds of business activities and their success depends on the role played by the people. This book discusses man as a main factor in modern business, and the role of man to communicate with others.

XIV. GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION

212. **ABDULGANI, Roeslan**
Fungsi penerangan di Indonesia. (The role of information in Indonesia). Jakarta, Kementerian Penerangan RI, 1953. 353p. Indonesian.

A collection of speeches by Roeslan Abdulgani, Secretary-General, Ministry of Information, Republic of Indonesia, in the year 1951, 1952, 1953 to the Ministry of Information staff to the Indonesian Journalist Association in Yogyakarta and to the Indonesian Press Institute Foundation in Yogyakarta.

213. **ABDULGANI, Roeslan**
Kebijaksanaan Wampa/Menteri Penerangan dibidang pers dan grafika. (The policy of the acting first minister/ The information Minister in the field of press and graph). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan 1963. (Special issue no. 281). 56p. Indonesian.

A collection of two speeches by Roeslan Abdulgani: 1) Pers dan manipol (The press in the manifesto politics), delivered at the opening ceremony of the 11th Indonesian Journalists' Organisation Congress in Jakarta, in August 13, 1963. 2) A speech in June 8, 1963 in Jakarta on the appointment of the Assistant of the Information Minister Council in Press construction and Press deliverative Council.

214. **ABDULGANI, Roeslan**
Pedoman kerja penerangan dalam manipol. (A manual of information on manifesto politics). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan, 1962. 12p. Indonesian.

This manual includes a speech delivered by the author to the Department of Information staff on the memorial day in the year 1962, and some other information such as Panca bhakti Department Penerangan (Five devotions of

the Department of Information), Tri-prasetya juru penerang (Tree loyalties of the journalists), and Code d'honner (code kehormatan) juru penerang (The honorary code of the journalists).

215. **DIAH, B M**
Fungsi penerangan dalam mencapai stabilisasi politik menurut thesis order baru. (The function of information in order to reach politics and stabilise a new order formula). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan RI, 1966. 28p. Indonesian.

A collection of speeches delivered by B.M. Diah in the year 1966. These are: 1) An opening address at the ceremony of taking over the office in Jakarta on August 3, 1966. 2) A lecture to Army Command and Staff School in Bandung on August 20, 1966. 3) An information at the Press Conference in Jakarta on August 26, 1966.

216. **EFFENDI, Anwar**
Televisi Republik Indonesia Studio Medan; menyambut ulangtahun pertama. (The television studio in Media). Medan, T.V.R.I. Studio Medan, 1971. 65p. Indonesian.

An annual report of the Indonesian Television of the Medan Branch Studio. It describes the growth, development and achievement of the Studio as a government mass communication tool during 1970-1971.

217. **HARJOTO**
Pers dan pemerintah; pemerintah dan perkembangan pers nasional. (The press and the government; the government and the growth of national press). In Almanak pers Indonesia; 1954-1955. (Indonesian press almanac 1954-1955). Jakarta, Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum, 1956. p. 27-46. Indonesian with English summary.

The section states that cooperation between the press and the government during the war, in the time of struggle, and during the revolution in Indonesia had shown its great merits. This is made evident during the revolution and the guerilla warfare. Also, in this reconstruction period, cooperation between the press and the government was vital. The government, however, was reluctant to hear criticisms from the press.

218. **HARSONO**
Kebijaksanaan khusus/tehnis dalam pembinaan pers dan grafika. (The special policy/technic in the press and graph promotion). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan, 1971. iv. (unpaged). Indonesian.

A manual which evolved from a workshop of the Department of Information Republic of Indonesia held in March 13, 1971. It contains the policy of the press and graph promotion. With this manual the writer hopes that the press and graph promotion could be improved and adapted to Indonesian condition, situation, and needs.

219. **HORLEY, A**
Indonesia; communication policies and planning by A. Horley and A. Sanfridsson. Paris, Unesco, 1973. 27p.

Published as a paper reported by the Unesco Survey Mission to Indonesia (Jan. 1973). The work of this Mission is mainly to advise the Indonesian government and to assist the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Planning (BAPPENAS) in the establishment of machinery for the formulation of an integrated national communication policies. The publication contains various information such as the principal observation of the Mission, communication planning, elements of the Indonesian communication system which need strengthening, some suggested projects, the role of external assistance in communication, recommendations and project proposals.

220. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Penerangan
Pidato Menteri Penerangan dalam briefing pemerintah pusat dengan kepala-kepala perwakilan R.I./Ataseatase pers dan ekonomi se-Asia. (A speech of the Minister of Information in a briefing between the Central Government and the Chiefs of Representatives Republic of Indonesia/Asian press and economic attaches). Jakarta, (n.y.) (Special issue no. 470). 31p. Indonesian.

The speech delivered by B.M. Diah, the Minister of Information Republic of Indonesia gives two main points: 1) The problem of political guerilla fighters, and 2) the problem of giving the clear information to the public in order to create an understanding.

221. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Penerangan
Pidato-pidato Dr. H. Roeslan Abdulgani Wampa Bidang Khusus/Menteri Penerangan Republik Indonesia pada konferensi wartawan Asia Afrika tahun 1963. (Speeches delivered by Dr. H. Roeslan Abdulgani, the Deputy First Minister/Minister of Information Republic of Indonesia, at the Asian-African Conference in the year 1963). Jakarta, 1963. 58p. Indonesian/English.

Three different speeches delivered by Dr. H. Roeslan Abdulgani are: 1) The Bandung spirit and the Asian-African press, a speech delivered at the first plenary session of the preliminary conference of the Asian-African Journalists' Conference in February 11, 1963 in Jakarta. 2) Asian-African Press, Mirror of Civilisation, speech delivered in April 25, 1963 in Jakarta. 3) Closing speech at the Asian-African Journalists' Conference in April 30 in Bandung.

222. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Penerangan
Pidato Presiden Suharto di depan Foreign Correspondents' Club. (A speech delivered by President Suharto to the Foreign Correspondents' Club). Jakarta, 1968. 25p. (Message series no. 6). Indonesian.

A speech delivered in Tokyo (Japan) on March 30, 1968 consisting of information such as the meaning of Pancasila (Indonesian five pillar principles), the domestic

and foreign affairs, the general election, the economic problems, and the nation-building problems.

223. **INDONESIA.** Departemen Penerangan
Pokok-pokok kebijaksanaan Kabinet Ampera selanjutnya setelah sidang istimewa M.P.R.S. 1967. Jakarta, 1967. (Penerbitan khusus 451). 16p. Indonesian.

A record of the press conference held in April, 1967 at the State Palace Jakarta between Soeharto, (acting President, Republic of Indonesia) and the local and foreign journalists.

224. **INDONESIA.** Kementerian Penerangan
Tanja djawab. (Questions and answers). Jakarta, Kementerian Penerangan, 1957-59. 10v. Indonesian.

A publication in ten volumes which contains the collection of questions and answers made from 1950-1956 between the public and the Ministry of Information in Jakarta on the field of domestic and foreign affairs, economics and social problems, and general problems concerning social life.

225. **INDONESIA.** Ministry of Information
Special release [of President Sukarno's interview on the Indonesian's situation]. Jakarta, 1957. Iv. (unpaged).

In December 28, 1957 President Sukarno gave an interview to a representative of the United Press of London on the situation in Indonesia. This publication contains the complete text of the interview.

226. **OEY, Hong Lee**
Indonesian government and press during guided democracy. Zug, Inter Documentation Company, 1971. 401p. (Hull monographs on SEA, no. 4).

Describes the relationship between the government and the press in Indonesia during the period of Guided Democracy from 5 July 1959 to 30 September 1965. It also traces the historical development of the Government and the press in Indonesia till 1959.

227. **SUHARTO**
Sambutan Presiden dan Menteri Penerangan R.I. pada kongres Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia ke-XIII. (An opening address of President and the Minister of Information on the 13th congress of the Indonesian Journalists' Association). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan R.I., 1968. (Seri amanat no. 10). 24p. Indonesian.

A speech delivered at Banjarmasin by President Suharto on June 17, 1968. It stressed that the main requirement of the press is the true interpretation.

XV. INTERNATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

228. **ABDULKADIR, Nadir**
Diseminasi informasi kependudukan dan masalah di Daerah Istimewa Aceh. (The dissemination of information on demography and the problem in Aceh). In Iskandar, N. Lokakarya Koresponden Kependudukan di Indonesia, Jakarta, 17-18 September, 1973. Jakarta, Lembaga Demografi FEUI, 1973. 10p. Indonesian.

Indonesia with its extensive area and the ethnic groups face many problems concerning language, traditions, geographical position. The poor communication facilities hamper the dissemination and production of information. Especially in the province of Acheh there has never been arranged an oral communication in the form of seminars or workshops. It seems this area is isolated because of poor communication.

229. **HADINOTO, Sujono**
Rintisan pikiran tentang peranan pers dan wartawan dalam bidang diplomasi serta hubungan antara negara. (Some observations on the role of the press and journalists in the field of diplomacy and international relations). Jakarta, Endang, 1960. 15p. Indonesian.

A speech delivered on the anniversary of Perguruan Tinggi Ilmu Kewartawan dan Politik (Academy of Journalism and Politics), Ibn Chaldun Institute held in Jakarta, on December 10, 1959. It points out that the press has an important role to play in the diplomatic world in bringing about a closer relationship among the states.

XVI. SOCIAL CONTEXT OF THE MEDIA

230. **ASSEGAFF, Dja'far**
Mass media dan perkembangan bahasa Indonesia. (The mass media and the development of the Indonesian language). Jakarta, Fakultas Ilmu2 Sosial U.I., 1972. 8p. Indonesian.

It is realised that the press/mass media play a vital role in developing the correct use of Bahasa Indonesia. But the "press-language" tends to be different from the standard Bahasa Indonesia, since too much terminology from dialects and foreign languages are used in press, radio and television broadcasting. However, journalists also often introduce and "create" many new terms or vocabularies. The use of consistent terms in communication/journalism is absolutely needed.

231. **ASSEGAFF, Dja'far**
Peran komunikasi di dalam modernisasi masyarakat desa. (The role of communication in the modern village community). In Lokakarya Bimbingan Sosial. (Paper). Jakarta, Fakultas Ilmu2 Sosial Universitas Indonesia, 1973. 7p. Indonesian.

Communication plays an important role in social change, especially in the developing countries. Indonesia should emphasise its change on the villages (i.e. peasant societies) since more than 80 per cent of the population live on agriculture. Poor media communications is mainly the cause why economic development is hampered. Some data about the role of communication in economic and social affairs are given in this paper.

232. **BAPPENAS**
Perencanaan pembangunan daerah, bidang sosial — sektor media massa. (Planning for region building, social field — mass media sector). Jakarta, Bappenas, 1968. 5p. Indonesian.

This paper issued by the National Development Planning Board, contains some ideas related to the national problems, especially in the field of mass media. It could be regarded as the first step to solve the problem.

233. **DJAMIN, Awaloedin**
Penggunaan bahasa dalam komunikasi resmi di bidang Administrasi. (The language usage in the official communication in the field of administration). In Supra, Djajanto. Seminar bahasa Indonesia, 1972. Flores, Ende, Nusa Indah, 1972. p. 48-62. Indonesian.

A discussion that was presented at the seminar of the Indonesian language held in Puncak in March 2-3, 1972, sponsored by Conserzium of the Social and Cultural Science, Department of Education and Culture.

234. **INDONESIA**. Departemen Penerangan
Unsur komunikasi dalam pentrapan kepemimpinian pada management. (The communicative element in applying the leadership on the management). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan, 1971. (Penebitan khusus 357). 16p. Indonesian.

An opening address which was given by Boediardjo, the Minister of Information at a meeting of the Union of the Management 'Dhakca Atata Bratha' at Pantai Perwira Jakarta in October 8, 1971. It was further stated that in the field of management the communicative element is very important especially for the one who is in the leadership level.

235. **INSTITUT Pertanian Bogor**. Faculty of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology
Report of a little survey on the role of mass communication media in agricultural development; a case study

of two villages in West-Java, Indonesia. Bogor, 1971. 21p. mimeo.

A field survey conducted in a period of two weeks (December 27, 1969-January 7, 1970) covered 20 samples in two villages in the second order region (Kabupaten) of Bogor, West Java. Personal interviews with active farmers and local leaders in the two villages are administered. Ten active farmers in each village were selected on the basis of information provided by the village head.

236. **JOEWONO, Soehardiman**
Beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaan komunikasi administrasi. (Factors influencing the implementation of administrative communication). Yogyakarta, Balai Pembinaan Administrasi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, 1969. 35p. (Bulletin no. 1/1969). Indonesian.

The importance of administrative communication and a knowledge of its environmental and influential factors as it relates to Indonesian situation are discussed in this publication.

237. **KHOUW, Giok Po**
Apakah yang harus diartikan dengan "public opinion?" (What should the "public opinion" mean?) In Sepuluh tahun Akademi Penerangan 1957-1967. (The tenth anniversary of Academy of Information, 1957-1967). Jakarta, Departemen Penerangan, 1967. p. 112-123. Indonesian.

The writer states that each person has his own definition of "public opinion", and describes the definitions given by William Albig and Leonard W. Dood. Author concludes that public opinion are various ideas of people who altogether face the same difficult problem but each person obtains different information. Therefore, they need to meet and hold a discussion in order to get the same opinion.

238. **LUBIS, Mochtar**
The role of the mass media in Asian modernisation. 5p. In Third International Conference [on] Modernisation of Asia; aims, resources, strategies, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, 3-8 September 1972. [Papers]. Penang, 1972.

It is high time for the mass media in Asia to reconsider the basic premises of their profession, if it aims to play a positive role in the modernisation of Asia. Asian modernisation should not only mean the erection of factories, the use of machinery, the building of roads and bridges, but at the same time, it should also mean the achievement of human happiness, welfare, security and freedom in Asia. The vital role of communication and information in the process of change and development is now being recognised in most Asian countries.

239. **PERS, rekreasi, dan pariwisata. (The press, entertainment, and tourism). In Indonesia. Biro Pusat Statistik. Almanak Indonesia. (Indonesian almanacs). v. 1, 1968.**

Jakarta, Biro Pusat Statistik, 1969. p. 463-523. Indonesian.

It gives tables and statistical data about newspapers, movies and films, and the number of tourists, hotels and motels all over Indonesia.

240. **SUJONO, Harjono**
The adoption of family planning in Indonesia; the role of communication. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago, 1972. 28p.

The diffusion of information on Family Planning is restricted by interpersonal channels of communication, such as friends, neighbours, doctors, and midwives. As facts need some explanations to promote the knowledge about family planning, this is made effective through the use of mass media.

241. **TAN, Jorrie**
Sekitar usaha pengembangan pengetahuan kependudukan dan masalah2nya di Sulawesi Utara. Menado, Fakultas Sospol Universitas Sam Ratulangi, 1973. (Some efforts in distributing knowledge of demography to the people and its problems in several places). In Lokakarya Koresponden-Kependudukan di Indonesia. Jakarta, September 1973. Jakarta, Lembaga Demografi FEUI, 1973. 7p. mimeo. Indonesian.

The paper mainly points out the writer's private efforts in distributing and spreading knowledge of demography in North Sulawesi, by issuing papers on demography, giving speeches to certain group of people, to lecturers of faculty, to women associations, to church councils, and participating in religious meetings. The communication amongst regions are still in poor condition, so unpublished matters (karya tak tertulis) sometimes are more effective than the written ones.

XVII. COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

242. **COMMUNICATIONS-systems. Disusun oleh Staf Redaksi Institut Pariwisata Indonesia. Yogyakarta, Metromedia Promotional Service, 1971. (Modern hotel — hotel management). 3v.**

Communication systems are required both in business and social activities. Besides the equipment, the quality of the manpower plays an important role and must be developed. This mimeographed publication consists of 3 volumes: v. 1 and 2 deal with telephone system, telephone operator, Chief operator, v. 3 concerns the centralised electronic communication system.

243. **HARDIJK, W S**
Teknik radio komunikasi (Telefoni-Telegrafi-Radio Navigasi). Bandung, Lembaga Pendidikan Markonis Nusantara. 3v. Indonesian.

Describes the technical knowledge on the communication of radio techniques in Indonesia.

XVIII. MASS COMMUNICATION PERIODICALS

244. **ANGKASAWAN (Announcer)**
1951- irregular. Radio Republic of Indonesia, Medan Merdeka Barat, Jakarta. Indonesian.

The publication covers mainly news and information on Radio Republic of Indonesia activities in the region.

245. **BERITA yuddha sport dan film. (News from the field of sports and film)**
1964- weekly. Yayasan Parikesit, Jl. Hasanuddin no. 48, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This weekly publication deals with articles on films and news about sports in Indonesia and around the world.

246. **ELSHINTA**
1968- monthly. Elshinta, Jl. Besuki 23, Jakarta. Indonesian.

A publication of the Elshinta Broadcasting service dealing with its various activities and broadcasting services.

247. **FAVORIT remaja (Youth Favorite)**
1971- weekly. Jl. Manggarai Utara 2/61A, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This weekly publication touches on various subjects such as films, artists, music, musicians, and short stories of interest to Indonesians.

248. **FILM**
1957- weekly. Jl. Bungur Besar no. 37, Jakarta. Indonesian.

It publishes news and information on film, theatre, television and radio in Indonesia and other parts of the world.

249. **FILM varia (Variety of Films)**
1961- bi-weekly. Jl. Ampel no. 12, Medan. Indonesian.

The publication is mainly on films and artists. Relevant articles relating to the movie are frequently included.

250. **FOTO Indonesia (Indonesian Photography)**
1969- monthly. Yayasan Foto Indonesia, Jl. Mertadinata no. 45, Bandung. Indonesian.

The publication concentrates on scientific articles relating to photography.

251. **GEMA telekomunikasi (Telecommunication Echo)**
1968- monthly. Dinas Pariurisata DK1, Medan Merdeka Selatan no. 9, Lantai II, Jakarta.

The articles in this magazine are mainly related to the activities and programmes of the Indonesian Telecommunication Office.

252. **IKHTISAR sepekan (One week summary)**
1966- weekly. Penerbit/Percetakan Lembaga Kantor Berita Nasional Antara, Jl. Antara no. 53-57-59, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This weekly publication mainly contains digests of news and information concerning communication in general.

253. **INDONESIAN movies**
1972- quarterly. Jl. Kudus no. 9, Jakarta.

A magazine in English text which contains varied information on movie activities in Indonesia.

254. **KOMMUNIKASI (Communication)**
1969- bi-weekly. Yayasan kommunikasi, Jl. Matraman Raya no. 104, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This publication devotes its pages to news and articles concerning communication in the field of the social science.

255. **LIBERTY**
1953- weekly. Jl. Musi no. 34, Surabaya. Indonesian.

It describes the weekly presentation of the films shown in Surabaya. It also gives news about Indonesian artists and includes short stories concerning the lives and activities of the movies' personalities.

256. **MAHASISWA publisistik (Students of science of the press)**
1963- quarterly. Jl. Pakuningratan no. 10, Bandung. Indonesian.

A magazine devoted to articles on science and hardwares of the press. It also includes information on technology as it relates to the press.

257. **MAJALAH monitor TVRI (Periodical of TVRI Monitors)**
1972- weekly. TVRI, Senayan, Jakarta. Indonesian.

The publication contains the weekly programmes and activities of TVRI Monitors. In addition it reviews some of the outstanding programmes. Also provided are information about the preparation of programmes.

258. **MAJALAH perhubungan (Journal of Communication)**
1971- monthly. Departemen Perhubungan, Medan, Merdeka Barat no. 8, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This is a monthly journal of the Department of Communication. Articles are mainly related to communication between the government and the public on various matters regarding politics, trade, education, press laws and regulations and the mass media.

259. **MAJALAH radio dan masyarakat Indonesia (Periodical of Indonesian Radio and Society)**
1951- monthly. Radio Republic of Indonesia, Bagian Hubungan Masyarakat, Medan Merdeka Barat, Jakarta. Indonesian.

The publication contains articles mainly related to the Radio Republic of Indonesia programmes as they affect the Indonesian society. Relevant articles relating to mass media are also included.

260. **MAJALAH RRI; radio dan televisi (Journal of Radio Republic of Indonesia; Radio and Television)**
1966- weekly. Tata Usaha Majalah RRI, Radio dan Televisi, Medan, Merdeka Selatan no. 17, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This is a publication of the Radio Republic of Indonesia. It includes news and information mainly related to radio and television.

261. **MINGGUAN pos kota (City Post Weekly)**
1970- weekly. Yayasan Antar Kota, Jl. Hayam Wuruk no. 8, Jakarta. Indonesian.

The publication includes a weekly news and information on films shown in Jakarta. It also included briefs and news concerning the movie personalities.

262. **PEDOMAN radio (Radio bulletin)**
1951- weekly. (Radio Republic of Indonesia, Bagian Hubungan Masyarakat, Medan Merdeka Barat, Jakarta. Indonesian.

Includes the weekly radio programmes of the Radio Republic of Indonesia and some of the outstanding programmes.

263. **PENA (Pen)**
1970- irregular. Yayasan Pers Nasional, Jl. Hayam Wuruk no. 11, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This publication aims to publish the experiences and activities of journalists engaged in field work. It also

reports news not only related to the press but also to the other mass media.

264. **PEWAYANGAN Indonesia**
1973- monthly. Pusat Perwayangan Indonesia, Jl. Cikini Raya 73, Jakarta. Indonesian and English.

The publication is mainly related to wayang (puppets) as a vehicle of public education and as a medium of informal information in Indonesia.

265. **POP**
1973- bi-weekly. P.T. Ekselator Inc., Jl. Pintu Air 5/55, P.O. Box 230, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This publication includes various sections such as the film, artists, sports and fashion.

266. **PRISMA (Indonesian Journal of Social and Economic Affairs)**
1971- bi-monthly. Lembaga Penelitan, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Social, Jl. S. Parman no. 81, Tromolpos 493, Jakarta. Indonesian and English.

The publication includes articles mainly related to economic development, social development and cultural change. Relevant articles relating to mass media are frequently included.

267. **PUBLISISTIK (Publicity)**
1964- quarterly. Lembaga Publisistik Fakultas Ilmu-ilmu Sosial UI, Jl. Gondangdia Lama no. 3, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This is a publication of the Faculty of Journalism, Department of Economics and Social Science. It includes articles relating to the press — news gathering, reporting, writing. Relevant articles relating to the mass media are also included.

268. **PURNAMA (Full moon)**
1961- bi-weekly. Yayasan Purnama, Jl. Menteng no. 53, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This periodical includes information of general interest to artists and articles on films, theatres and music.

269. **SELECTA**
1961- weekly. PT "Analisa", Jl. Kebun Kacang 29/4, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This weekly publication is mainly related to films, pop music and sports.

270. **SINAR jaya (Metropolitan Rays)**
1970- bi-weekly. PT Duta Karya Swasta, Jl. Salemba Raya no. 69, Jakarta. Indonesian.

It features the various activities on films and their producers.

271. **STOP**
1970- weekly. Penerbit "Analisa", Jl. Kebun Kacang 28/4, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This periodical includes mainly articles on films. Articles on general entertainment is also included.

272. **SUARA pers (Press Voice)**
1966- weekly. Penerbit/Percetakan Lembaga Kantor Berita Nasional "Antara", Jl. Antara no. 53-57-59, Jakarta. Indonesian.

The publication is a weekly digest of the opinion of the press on the economic, political, social, educational and cultural development of the country.

273. **SULUH massa (Mass Torch)**
1966- weekly. Harris, Jl. Veteran no. 7, Medan. Indonesian.

The contents of this serial publication is mainly mass communication in general.

274. **ULTRA**
1973- bi-weekly. PT Tiara Indonesia, Jl. Parapatan 1/5, Jakarta. Indonesian.

The focus of this publication is on film and artists.

275. **VARIA (Variety)**
1964- weekly. PT Badan Penerbit dan Percetakan Varia, Jl. Salemba Raya no. 66, Jakarta. Indonesian.

It features general information on films shown in Jakarta. It also includes news about movie stars and other artists.

276. **VARIA baru (New Variety)**
1970- monthly. Yayasan Kasih Sayang, Jl. Letjen Harjono no. 42, Jakarta. Indonesian.

The magazine includes various information on films and other movies. It also features stories on youth life.

277. **VARIA nada (Various Notes)**
1969- three times a month. PT Yayasan Hada Press, Jl. Tanah Abang 5/4, P.O. Box 2853, Jakarta. Indonesian.

A periodical of interest to the general public. It contains various information on films and artists, music and musicians.

278. **VIOLETA**
1971- weekly. PT Tiara Indonesia, Jl. Kunir no. 7, Jakarta. Indonesian.

A periodical devoted to films and artists.

279. **VISTA**
1969- monthly. PT Vistayana, Jl. Kebon Sirih Barat Dalam no. 168, Jakarta. Indonesian.

A popular magazine mainly related to entertainment. It includes various information on films, artists, music, and musicians.

280. **VIVA (Life)**
1969- weekly. PT Sintarama, Jl. Patrice Lumumba no. 28, Jakarta. Indonesian.

The publication carries general information on films, artists and music. It also includes short stories relating to films, artists and music.

281. **WARTA perhubungan udara (Air Communication Notes)**
1968- monthly. Departemen Perhubungan, Dirjen, Perhubungan Udara, Jl. Hayam Muruk no. 2, Jakarta. Indonesian.

This publication of the Department of Communication includes information and news on the various activities of the Department.

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